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INTERNATIONAL

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## Moroccan Volunteers Preparing For March

RABAT, Oct. 20 (AP).—Nearly twice as many Moroccans have signed up for King Hassan's march of conquest against the Spanish Sahara as the 350,000 volunteers asked for by the King, officials said today.

Moroccan sources said the first groups of marchers would head for the assembly point around the desert outpost of Tarfaya tomorrow. An uninterrupted movement of volunteers by train, truck, bus and on foot is to continue all week from every part of Morocco toward Tarfaya, the sources said.

The vanguard of the marchers is expected to cross the border into the Spanish Sahara over the weekend and reach the area of El Aïun, the Spanish Sahara's capital, within three days. El Aïun is 50 miles from the border.

Referendum Opposed  
King Hassan has repeatedly pledged that Morocco will present a referendum among the Sahara's territory's estimated 400,000 to 600,000 nomadic inhabitants. The referendum would consecrate the inhabitants' right to national independence. The King believes that an independent state in the territory would not be politically viable and would quickly fall under the influence of Morocco's neighbor and rival, Algeria.

Presumably to avoid alarming the hundreds of thousands of volunteers, Moroccan authorities said today's edition of the Nationalist opposition newspaper L'Opinion held it reported that a Spanish Army jeep blew up when it touched a land mine south of the Moroccan border.

Spain Makes Appeal in UN  
UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Oct. 20 (UPI).—Spain asked the Security Council today to appeal to Morocco to call off the march. Spanish Ambassador Juan Carlos de Pineda asked the Council to send a mission to Madrid and into the Sahara for a quick report on conditions there.

If Morocco does not call off the march, Spain must "refuse any responsibility for what may occur," Mr. de Pineda said. "The UN Charter requires that we protect the Saharan people against any abuse," Mr. de Pineda said.

Moroccan Ambassador Driss Sialati told the Council that Spain's demands were "premature at the present stage."

Costa Rica submitted a resolution to have the Council ask Morocco to call off the march, but the Council adjourned without action and set no time for its next meeting.

Spanish Cabinet Meets  
MADRID, Oct. 20 (Reuters).—The Spanish Cabinet held an emergency session tonight to review the situation in the Spanish Sahara.

Sources said the 2 1/2-hour meeting, led by Premier Carlos Arias Navarro, discussed both the internal and the foreign-policy aspects of the problem.

Immediately before the Cabinet session, Mr. Arias and Foreign Minister Pedro Cortina held a two-hour meeting with the chiefs of staff of the three armed services.

U.K. Study Finds Concorde Much Noisier Than New Jets  
By Bernard D. Nossiter

LONDON, Oct. 20 (WP).—The battle to win landing rights for the Concorde aircraft in New York City suffered a sharp blow here today.



Secretary of State Henry Kissinger and Chinese Vice-Premier Teng Hsiao-ping.

## Session Called Frank and Cordial

### Kissinger and Chinese Start Talks

By H.D.S. Greenway  
PEKING, Oct. 20 (WP).—Secretary of State Henry Kissinger and Vice-Premier Teng Hsiao-ping began their first day of substantive talks here today in what a U.S. official described as a frank and cordial review of the international situation. Mr. Kissinger arrived yesterday for a five-day visit which will help prepare for President Ford's visit later this year.

Mr. Teng opened the session by welcoming Mr. Kissinger and saying that there had been "quite a few changes in the world" since Mr. Kissinger's last visit, 11 months ago. Mr. Teng said that there was a need to "exchange views on these changed circumstances" and that it did not matter if "we quarrel a bit."

Mr. Kissinger answered by saying that a quarrel would give the press something to write about. Mr. Teng's remarks were clearly made for the benefit of the U.S. journalists accompanying the Kissinger party. The journalists are traditionally allowed into the conference room for a few minutes before the talks really begin.

Mr. Teng was probably referring to the toasts at last night's banquet in which Foreign Minister Chiao Kuan-hua and Mr. Kissinger aired their differences on U.S.-Soviet détente.

There is no indication here, however, that last night's exchange has soured the talks. Both the Chinese and Americans have gone out of their way to stress privately that whatever their differences, both sides see it in their interests to continue and to improve the Sino-U.S. relationship.

In recent months the Chinese have been taking a very strong line warning the Americans and the world about the dangers of détente with the Russians. Among the changed circumstances since Mr. Kissinger's last visit have been the end of the Indochina war and the European Security Conference in Helsinki. Both, the Chinese fear, may lead to increased Soviet influence and power.

Function of Visits  
The Americans have also stressed that an annual visit by the secretary of state serves a useful function. The senior U.S. official who briefs the press aboard Mr. Kissinger's plane said yesterday that in the interim between Mr. Kissinger's visits, there is very little contact of a conceptual nature carried on by either country's diplomats in Washington and Peking.

Today the People's Daily ran a picture of Chairman Mao Tse-tung meeting Mrs. Mariam Traore, the wife of Mali's head of state, who is here at the head of a women's delegation. It raises the question whether Mr. Kissinger will visit Mr. Mao on this trip. Some diplomats doubt that he would be granted an audience so close to President Ford's visit. They say that the Chinese might want to save that ceremony for Mr. Ford. Mr. Kissinger did not meet Mr. Mao on his last visit but he did during his preceding visit.

Also in doubt is a visit with the ailing Premier, Chou En-lai, whom the secretary has seen on every previous visit. But Mr. Chou has not met any foreign visitor since early September, as far as is known.

Even last year it was clear that power had passed, however, and that Vice-Premier Teng was in charge of the government. Last year Mr. Kissinger's meeting with Mr. Chou was more ceremonial than substantive.

This afternoon, Mr. and Mrs. Kissinger and the secretary's party took a break from the talks to view ancient Chinese paintings in the Forbidden City. The meetings resumed afterwards.

Reads Statement to Commons  
Stonehouse Blames Evasion on 'Complete' Mental Collapse  
LONDON, Oct. 20 (Reuters).—Member of Parliament John Stonehouse told the House of Commons today that a nervous breakdown—which left him in the grip of a strange, paranoid personality—caused him to vanish last year.

The 50-year-old former Labor government minister was making his first address to Parliament since he disappeared in November on a Florida beach—only to reappear under a new name in Australia.

## Russia to Offer Small Amount of Oil

### U.S.-Soviet Accord Is Reached On 5-Year Grain-Sales Deal

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20 (AP).—A five-year grain deal calling for the annual purchase by the Soviet Union of at least 6 million metric tons of U.S. wheat and corn was announced today by the White House.

Officials estimated the monetary value of the deal at about \$1 billion a year. It was hailed by President Ford as "a positive step" in relations between the two countries and one that would benefit American farmers, workers and consumers. The negotiations were conducted by Under Secretary of State Charles Robinson, who left Moscow today.

In a parallel move, the Soviet Union agreed to offer for sale 300,000 barrels of crude oil and other petroleum products a day over the five-year period. Negotiations on final terms are to be completed later this month.

There was no immediate indication on whether the oil would be sold below the cartel price fixed by the 12-nation Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries. But Frank Zarb, head of the Federal Energy Administration, hinted at a discount, saying: "We need to have beneficial terms."

Even though the Russian oil represents a fraction of daily U.S. imports of about 5.8 million barrels, the administration has sought a cut-rate price as a sign to the OPEC that it cannot wholly dominate prices on the world market.

Embargo Is Lifted  
With the announcement, President Ford lifted the embargo he imposed last summer on grain sales after a poor Russian harvest led to the purchase of 9.8 million metric tons from American exporters. According to some economists, this probably will result in a jump of consumer prices here over the next few months.

Simultaneously, AFL-CIO president George Meany said that the International Longshoremen's Association dropped the embargo on loading grain for Soviet ports. "This is good news for American consumers and farmers," Mr. Meany said of the deal.

The terms of the agreement provide for the following:  
• The Soviet Union will buy a minimum of 6 million metric tons of wheat and corn each year with an option to buy an additional 2 million tons without government-to-government consultation.

• The U.S. government reserved the right to reduce the quantity to be sold in any one crop year if the estimated total U.S. grain stockpile fell to less than 225 million tons.

• The deal begins Oct. 1, 1976, and runs to Sept. 30, 1981.

• The Russians promise to try to space their purchases and shipments as evenly as possible over each year and that any additional purchases from the current crop will not be of such a volume as to disrupt the U.S. market.

Secretary of Agriculture Earl Butts estimated that additional grain sales this year would amount to no more than 7 million metric tons, since the Russians have been buying from other sources during the American moratorium. He said the overall impact on brood prices would be "negligible," amounting to about one penny on a 45-cent loaf.

The current U.S. feed-grain crop, which does not include corn and wheat, is 183.6 million metric tons. Corn production is at a record 145.7 million metric tons with wheat at a record 58.2 million.

In light of this production, Mr. Butts said he doubted that the (Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

Quarter's GNP Increase Best Since 1955  
U.S. Recovery Runs at Fast Pace  
By James L. Rowe Jr.  
WASHINGTON, Oct. 20 (WP).—The U.S. economic recovery ran at an unexpectedly fast pace during the third quarter of the year, according to government figures released today and the administration said that it expects it to continue, although at a more moderate rate.

Economists had been worried that weak spots in the economy—especially in auto sales, home building and business spending—would hold down economic growth in the third quarter and that increases in output might taper off altogether in the year's closing months.

But the Commerce Department reported today that the total output of goods and services in the United States increased at an annual rate of 11.2 per cent between July and last month, the fastest quarterly rise in the real gross national product since early 1955.

That compares with a growth in real GNP of 1.9 per cent in the second quarter—a period when most economists agreed that the worst recession since World War II ended—and a severe 11.4-per-cent decline in the first three months of this year.

Economic Measures  
The GNP is the total value of goods and services produced by U.S. citizens here and abroad and is the broadest measure of economic performance that economists have. Real GNP rises to wipe out the effect of inflation in the value of output.

In current dollar value, the GNP increased by 18.7 per cent at an annual rate, to \$149 trillion. In real terms, the GNP rose 11.2 per cent to \$804.8 billion, about the level of total output in the fourth quarter of last year and still below the levels of 1973 and last year.

In another development, the Commerce Department reported that the personal income of Americans increased \$14.4 billion last month, to a seasonally adjusted annual rate of \$12.7 trillion. Personal incomes rose \$17.7 billion in August.

Secretary of Commerce Rogers Morton said in a statement that the rise in total economic output in the third quarter provides solid confirmation of a decisive turning in the U.S. economy.

Average, Above Average  
James Pate, assistant commerce secretary for economic affairs, said that the recovery would be "average to above average" and noted that heavy business spending should fuel economic growth next year, just as a big spent in consumer buying pulled the economy out of recession earlier this year.

He noted that businesses increased their fixed investment in such things as plant and equipment by 8 per cent between July and last month. He said increasing business investment is "crucial to the recovery being sustained."

While the rate of economic output rose sharply during the third quarter, the rate of inflation held relatively constant.

The major factor in the increase in economic output was a big slowdown in the rate at which businesses sold off their inventories. More than half the rise in real GNP was due to a "reduced rate of inventory" sell-off.

Schmidt Said to Shun Meeting With Wallace on Bonn Visit  
By Michael Getler  
BONN, Oct. 20 (WP).—Gov. George Wallace arrived here last night, but for the first time on his two-week swing through Europe he will not meet with the head of government in the country he is visiting.

Although the West German government said officially that scheduling problems would not permit a meeting with Chancellor Helmut Schmidt, informed government sources here say Mr. Schmidt indicated privately that he had no intention of responding favorably to Gov. Wallace's bid to see him.

Government sources, portrayed Mr. Schmidt as preferring not to enhance the importance of the visit of the controversial Alabama governor and probable presidential candidate. Gov. Wallace said today he was "95 or 99 per cent" certain of making a presidential bid next year.

As a leader of the ruling left-center Social Democratic party here, Mr. Schmidt is believed to feel that it would be politically unwise to meet with the conservative Gov. Wallace.

The Chancellor faces an election battle next autumn and has already drawn criticism from some quarters of his own party for allegedly moving too far to the right on a number of issues.

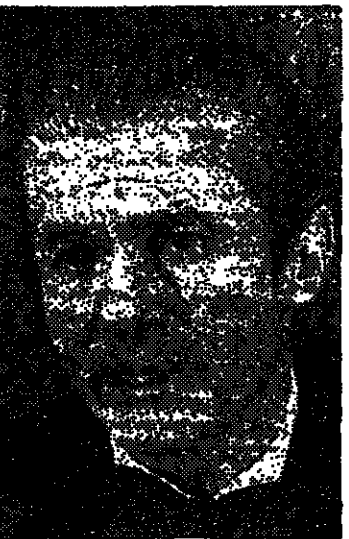
Fourth Leg of Trip  
Bonn is the fourth stop in Gov. Wallace's five-country trip through Europe.

This is his first trip through Europe and it is widely viewed as an attempt by the governor to polish his image in the foreign-policy field before announcing his presidential campaign plans in the coming months.

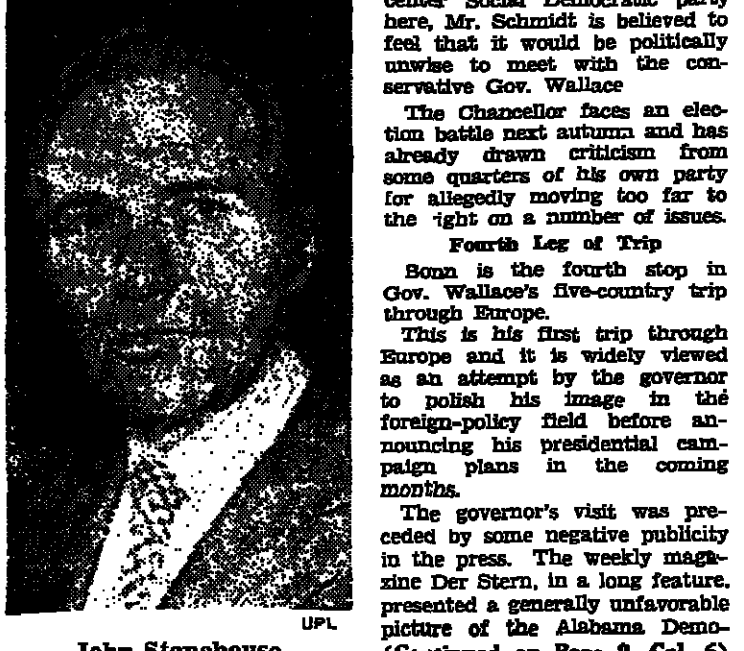
The governor's visit was preceded by some negative publicity in the press. The weekly magazine Der Stern, in a long feature, presented a generally unfavorable picture of the Alabama Democrat.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

Austria	12.5	Luxembourg	20.5
Belgium	20.5	Malta	20.5
Denmark	3.50	Morocco	2.50
France	1.50	Netherlands	1.50
Finland	2.50	Nigeria	30.0
Germany	1.50	Poland	3.00
Greece	1.50	Portugal	12.50
Ireland	1.50	Spain	30.0
Italy	2.50	Sweden	2.50
Japan	2.50	Switzerland	1.70
Korea	2.50	Turkey	2.50
Lebanon	2.50	U.S. Military (est.)	60.50
Libya	2.50	Yugoslavia	9.0



Charles Robinson



John Stonehouse



While Stepping Up Criticism of Policies

Portuguese Reds to Remain in Government

LISBON, Oct. 20 (Reuters).—The Portuguese Communist party has stepped up its criticism of government policies but says that it will stay in the coalition Cabinet to prevent a swing to the right. The policy was defined by Communist leader Alvaro Cunhal, who told thousands of supporters in the central town of Torres Novas yesterday that his party was determined to remain in the coalition, but in a more critical role.

Portugal Revolution Marked By Crime Rise, Police Laxity

By John Vinocur

LISBON, Oct. 20 (AP).—A sharp increase in crime, accompanied by a breakdown in police morale and effectiveness, has been one of the social phenomena accompanying the Portuguese revolution.

Statistics show a developing contempt for the law, although the police had generally expected that a decline in crime would grow out of the apparent improvements in wages, social justice, career opportunities, and civic pride.

Instead, a police official said, there has been a "serious and deep increase in criminality" and a kind of passivity among police officers—probably resulting from their association in the mind of the public with the old regime.

Compared with 1973, the last full year of Marcelo Caetano's rule as premier, there were 14,000 more felonies committed last year, an increase of about 30 per cent. According to Joao Ribeiro Coelho, assistant director of the investigative division of the national police, this year's overall increase, in relation to 1973 figures, is about 40 per cent, with crimes of

which the EEC's nine nations have promised to give this country.

The people have already been warned by Premier Jose Pinheiro de Azevedo that Portugal faces economic chaos after 18 months of revolution. In a speech announcing severe austerity measures, he said the Portuguese must spend less and produce more.

The Premier described aid from Western countries as the main hope for saving Portugal from starvation and ruin. He said that only his government could provide the political guarantees necessary for obtaining financial help from the West.

But the Communists, who have previously branded the EEC's

contribution of 150 million units of account—based on the dollar and varying from day to day—as inadequate, imperialistic and plundering, said yesterday that the solution lay with "the strengthening of left-wing revolutionary positions in the government."

Meanwhile, with the independence of Angola, Lisbon's largest and richest possession, now imminent, the question of how the Portuguese authorities will hand over power in the war-torn colony on Nov. 11 has become crucial.

The Portuguese high commissioner and commander in chief in Angola, Adm. Leonel Cardoso, was quoted today by the pro-Communist Lisbon daily newspaper O Seculo as saying that Portugal might hand over power to only two of the three rival nationalist movements—but definitely not to one alone.

This was the first public indication that the Portuguese were considering excluding one of the three groups—the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA), the National Front for the Liberation of Angola (FNLA) and the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola (UNITA).

Adm. Cardoso said he expected that there would be "spectacular developments" in Angola before the end of the month, but he gave no details.

Ferry Dispute Ends in England

SOUTHAMPTON, England, Oct. 20 (Reuters).—A dispute which has kept 40 vehicles trapped on the car ferry Eagle here since last Friday ended tonight when the crewmen accepted an offer of compensation for the loss of their jobs.

The P&O shipping lines offered two weeks' pay and a £160 (\$320) lump sum to men losing their jobs because of the 11,600-ton ship's sale to a French firm. The crew, helped by dockers, blocked the ship Friday when it sailed in from Tangier.

A spokesman said tonight that the cars could now be taken off.

Israel Alleges Syrian Violations

TEL AVIV, Oct. 20 (AP).—Israel charged today that Syria violated the separation-of-forces agreement by infiltrating Israeli air space with military aircraft in two separate incidents, the military command announced.

A communiqué said Israel had lodged a complaint with the UN peace-keeping unit concerning two infiltrations by Syrian planes into Israel's air space, violating the agreement of May, 1974.

Three Syrian military aircraft crossed the area of separation and flew over Israeli-held territory in the vicinity of Mount Hermon on Friday, the command said, a Syrian military plane overflew Israeli-controlled territory in the vicinity of Majdal Shams at the foot of Mount Hermon.

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Sherpas Conquer Himalayan Peak

KATMANDU, Nepal, Oct. 20 (UPI).—Sherpa guides to have helped a series of expeditions conquer Himalayan peaks have scaled the previously unclimbed, 19,995-foot Mount Kwanze in the first such Nepalese effort.

The expedition leader, Kumar Khadga Shah, said today that Lakpa Tenzing, Sonam Gyalen and Shambhu Tamang, all of whom climbed Mount Everest in 1975 with Indians, reached the top of the peak Friday, together with another guide, Shona Hishi.

The expedition scaled the peak one week after abandoning an attempt on the 21,919-foot Mount Koryolung because of technical and weather problems.

37 Killed in Mexico In Subway Collision

MEXICO CITY, Oct. 20 (UPI).—A speeding subway train plowed into the rear of a second train in Mexico City subway station today, killing at least 37 persons and injuring scores, authorities reported. It was the worst subway disaster in Mexico City's history.

The first train had stopped on the tracks, apparently because someone pulled the emergency cord, officials said.

Ford Motor's Appeal

CAIRO, Oct. 20 (UPI).—The Ford Motor Corp. has asked to be removed from the Arab blacklist of firms doing business with Israel, boycott commissioner Mohammed Ahmad Mahgoub said today. He said he had asked Ford to provide him with documentary proof that the company has ceased all commercial dealings with Israel.

Luns Urges Campaign Of Support for NATO

PARIS, Oct. 20 (AP).—NATO Secretary-General Joseph Luns called today for a campaign to develop public support for the North Atlantic Treaty Organization and insure its ability to deter possible Soviet aggression.

"If we do not give the public of each of our countries a thorough analysis of current military conditions and our own conclusions about Soviet objectives... we will slowly but inevitably lose the public support necessary to keep the alliance alive," he said.

He spoke at a meeting of the Atlantic Treaty Association, a grouping of private organizations in member countries.



AFTER YOU—French Prime Minister Jacques Chirac gesturing to Pakistani Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto to enter a helicopter at Orly Airport yesterday after the Pakistani leader arrived for three-day visit. They began talks in Paris later.

Because of Insolvency

U.K. Is Seizing Crown Agents, Imperial Mail Order House

By Peter T. Kilborn

LONDON, Oct. 20 (NYT).—A few days ago, a Nigerian agricultural school sent an order to London for 5 bulls and 25 heifers. The island of St. Helena in the South Atlantic wanted three safes. Hong Kong asked for an inscribed gravestone, and the Sultan of Oman ordered a trailer for two polo ponies.

The orders went to an institution known as the Crown Agents for Government and Colonies, which, despite its name, has nothing to do with the Crown or the government.

It is owned by no one, not even stockholders. It reports to no one and needs no one's permission to do whatever it likes.

It is bigger than many government departments, employing 2,000 people in its headquarters in Westminster Abbey and in offices around the world. They work for what is primarily a mail order house. Orders from 30 countries, mostly in the Third World, will be worth \$350 million this year, more than ever before.

But last week it became apparent that things would change dramatically for the 149-year-old institution, which, despite its name, has nothing to do with the Crown or the government.

The institution's errors, government auditors found, included insufficient experience in its investments, inadequate controls over the loans it extended, and concentrating funds on too few borrowers.

The consequences became apparent last week when Crown Agents finally reported results for 1974. Losses for the year totaled \$264 million. Write-offs and provisions for bad debts totaled \$273 million.

At that point the government started moving in. The agent then running the organization, Sir Claude Hayes, retired, and Mr. Oakeney, a former industrialist, was brought in. Six other agents, effectively directors, were recruited. All assets involved in the financial operations have been moved and others have been brought in from commercial and merchant banks.

The Minister for Overseas Development, Reginald Prentice, has decided to introduce legislation that would make Crown Agents a nonprofit corporation, reporting to him.

The government has decided that it needs the institution in part because the agency gives it a window on the Third World. More importantly, it could be vital to the British economy.

Noise Level Of Concorde Found High

(Continued from Page 1)

Concorde is due to begin flying passengers Jan. 21, with London-Bahrain and Paris-Rio de Janeiro flights.

A spokesman for the British Aircraft Corp. dismissed the report. He argued that the Greater London Council's count exaggerated Concorde's noise because it measured trout flights where no effort was made to minimize sound. Commercial flights, he said, would use "noise abatement procedures."

He urged reporters to look at other tests run by the Department of Trade and Industry, which reported a somewhat lower rate of violations at Heathrow Airport. The department is one of the plane's biggest boosters.

set up like the U.S. Commerce Department to promote industry.

Although black market exchange centers were mostly closed last week in the wake of the periodic government crackdowns, shoppers from Brazil have no problem paying for their purchases in Brazilian cruzeiros at nearly three times the official exchange rate.

"We have a lot of tourists coming in but no Argentine money," a travel agent said today.

In contrast, the Argentine waiters have frayed nerves and their black bow ties are browned with age. The tires on the buses and taxis are mostly bald, and their exhaust is thick from the mixtures of kerosene, gasoline and fuel oil being burned to save on expensive gasoline. Cab fares are six times what the

Schmidt Snub For Wallace

(Continued from Page 1)

crat. The newspaper Die Welt published a photograph of Gov. Wallace in his wheelchair with five arrows pointing to different areas where health problems afflicted him as a result of being shot in an assassination attempt in 1972.

While in Bonn, Gov. Wallace met today with the leader of the major opposition party, Helmut Kohl. Mr. Kohl is to be the challenge of Mr. Schmidt in next autumn's parliamentary elections.

Although head of the conservative Christian Democratic Union, Mr. Kohl is generally viewed as more moderate than some of West Germany's hard-line opposition politicians.

Gov. Wallace also met with Foreign Minister Hans Dietrich Genscher, who is also a leader of the Free Democratic party here and part of Mr. Schmidt's ruling coalition, and with a ranking SPD official, Alfred Kubel, the speaker of the upper house of parliament.

The full extent of the undisclosed Soviet buying is unclear, but government and trade sources say the Kremlin's total secret purchases of foreign grain may total 5 to 6 million tons.

Known purchases by Russia this year, including 10.3 million tons from the United States, are about 16 million tons. However, some trade sources say Russian buyers may have lined up as much as 23.7 million tons—close to the 25 million tons that the country's ports can handle in a year.

A high official in the U.S. Agriculture Department said that Soviet traders have become so confident that they told American exporters that they plan no major purchases from the United States in the near future and are in no hurry for the administration's embargo to end.

"We tend to think this is just a tactic to drive the price down," the official said. "We still expect to sell the Soviet Union 5 to 6 million tons after the embargo ends."

The Ford administration has

Inflation Rate Over 260%

Economic Crisis Adds to Woes Of Violence-Lashed Argentina

By Jeanne Omang

BUENOS AIRES, Oct. 20 (WP).—Every evening after sunset, a motorcade of seven dash-line police cars filled with officers moves slowly down Corrientes Avenue, lights off and without license plates. A small silence moves with them, briefly interrupting the chatter of couples thronging into the avenue's tea parlors and movie houses.

A chorus of cries of tension and anxiety has spread through this beleaguered nation of 34 million, where jammed and noisy restaurants serve steak dinners and wine for less than \$1 a meal at the same time that political violence is taking more than two lives a day.

The police are everywhere, checking documents among well-dressed young Argentines in sidewalk cafes as well as those of the poor in slums at the city's edge. A traveler reported that his bus was stopped 15 times for baggage and document searches during a 400-mile journey from Resistencia in the north to Buenos Aires.

The police are looking for the rural and urban terrorists whose battles with the army, police, and rightist death squads have taken 608 lives this year.

In the week before last, 110 were killed.

'Legalized Violence'

In their pamphlets the guerrillas say they are only responding to the "legalized violence" that the government has inflicted upon the country in the form of an inflation rate now at more than 260 per cent a year, growing unemployment, imprisonment and torture of leftists and deteriorating public services.

Argentineans strolling by the fashionable shops on Florida Avenue occasionally wave through leaflets printed by bank employees or store workers on strike. Although granted wage increases of up to 100 per cent in June, the country's 2.5 million unionized workers are once again putting heavy pressure on their leaders to bring wages up from desperate businessmen.

Most breadwinners here have two or even three jobs, but the money goes out as fast as it comes in. As many purchases as possible are made on credit, on the assumption that prices will be higher tomorrow. Store window displays show two tags, one for cash and another, a third higher, for credit.

Government Crackdowns

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meter says, and will be changed again soon.

"It may be cheap here for us, but it may be expensive for them," a hotel porter said, then offered to change dollars into pesos at more than twice the official rate.

Everywhere apartment owners are trying to evict tenants, since rents that six months ago cost \$200 now are worth about \$1. The black market has created middle-class petty thieves who demand payment in dollars for foreigners, who try to work angles in import businesses in who seek palms to grease in favors. Corruption among officials is a new popular issue.

Prices on items like meat, coats, perfume and bags have been raised to reflect the big market rates. A pair of shoes \$12 now costs as much as the live cows. One result of the artificially low farm prices is that farmers are selling off breed stock, mortgaging the future of a people whose average beef consumption is the high in the world at 100 kilograms year.

"There will never be a milk coup here while beef is cheap," said a restaurant waiter, surviving his crowded table.

Foreigners warn of imminent price hikes.

Beef and farm exports to been the country's prime source of foreign income, and a deal in these exports has aggravated the severe foreign-exchange problem. Foreign grants, a loans will see Argentina through to the end of the year on payments on its \$10-billion foreign debt, but after that the crisis will recur.

In her speech to a UN Peronist rally Friday, Peronist Isabel Peron promised action against "economic terrorism" in partnership with the union, and for the first time called for "serene reflection" and "constructive self-criticism" public life.

But occasional shouts of anti-government slogans were prominent in the crowd. Mrs. Peron urged to be elusive as ever, and that every sunny "Peronist Day" the police had to be on hand to enforce apparent tranquility.

Guerrillas Reported Killed

BUENOS AIRES, Oct. 20 (AP).—Guerrillas held up yesterday in a house at Malpais, 40 miles south of Buenos Aires and held off the police and army troops until the security force dynamited the house.

Police said they found the body of a 44-year-old man in the wreckage, but the rest of the guerrillas escaped.

On the labor front, Fiat temporarily closed its railroad equipment plant in Cordoba, 500 miles north of Buenos Aires. Workers there seized several officials Thursday and threatened to kill them if they did not raise wages.

The workers freed the hostages unharmed after four hours. Fiat, the Italian automobile firm, said the plant would not reopen until labor relations there improved.

Chile Describes UN Unit's Report As 'Police Serial'

SANTIAGO, Chile, Oct. 20 (AP).—Chile's military government says a United Nations-sponsored report which claims that torture is used against opponents of the regime is a "badly written police serial."

The Foreign Ministry, a brief statement Friday, denied that the government was "impressed" by the findings of a five-man special UN panel, who spent a year studying human rights in Chile.

The panel's report said that political repression in Chile continued "in a systematic manner and in devastating scope."

The Foreign Ministry said "it describes this report in study is to give it more weight than it really deserves for men who are aware of Chilean reality, it is not more than a badly written police serial."

The lack of seriousness of the report is plain to see and it must be remembered without being in Chile, some persons were permitted to make declarations, all of them under Gen. Augusto Pinochet, head of the Chilean junta, prohibited the UN committee from coming to Chile in July.

Sakharov Application For Oslo Visa Made

MOSCOW, Oct. 20 (AP).—Nobel Peace Prize laureate Andrei Sakharov has formally asked Soviet officials to allow him to travel to Oslo in December to accept the prize, he said today.

Mr. Sakharov told Western reporters that he mailed an official visa application today but in "no idea at all" whether it would be allowed to go. "I don't know," he said.

El Al in Strike Cuts

TEL AVIV, Oct. 20 (AP).—El Al Airlines ordered 100 crew members to go on forced vacations and dismissed 100 temporary workers today to cut costs as a strike by mechanics kept the carrier idle for a fourth consecutive day.

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# Even From Its Capitol Critics U.S. Arms Lobby Gets Aid in Many Quarters

By Richard D. Lyons

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20 (NYT).—When freshman Rep. Philip Hayes, D-Ind., entered Congress last January, he sought to concentrate his legislative efforts on problems of the economy and the control of water pollution, yet found himself embroiled in a totally unexpected area—the politics of munitions.

Rep. Hayes, who had opposed the Vietnam war and who describes himself as "anything but pro-Pentagon," suddenly was devoting much of his time to a successful drive to preserve the jobs of 600 constituents at a naval munitions depot in Crane, Ind.

"I'm all for taking care of my own people," Rep. Hayes said candidly in conceding that he had been forced by practical politics to join 500 or so other members of Congress who find it expedient either to join or at least not back the national arms lobby.

**Ideological Dilemma**

Rep. Hayes senses that he is in an ideological dilemma because it upsets him to think that "the United States" has become the Krupp of the world—a view held by persons more prominent in national affairs.

He is not alone in the dilemma. Political and academic interests, seemingly unconnected with the production of weapons, find themselves drawn into league with the corporate groups that over the next 12 months will produce \$35 billion worth of weapons, spare parts and military services for the United States and 136 other countries.

Leonard Woodcock, president of the United Automobile Workers, is a pillar of liberal politics and anything but a militarist, but he actively supported funds for the B-1 bomber. Other unions backed the Vietnam war because it meant jobs for members. Universities want Pentagon research and development projects to be continued because they translate into federal funds to keep their laboratories open.

It would be expected that the nation's corporate giants, as well as possibly 10,000 small businesses serving as subcontractors, would want to promote a munitions business that outsells the munitions businesses of the rest of the world combined.

Sales of the U.S.-made weapons have risen from about \$2 billion a year in 1967 to about \$11 billion in the last fiscal year, abetted by federal policies of liberal credit, a benign attitude toward the shipping of arms overseas, the present state of U.S. military technology, the rapid obsolescence of weapons and an almost limitless worldwide demand for more guns.

**The arms lobby is huge, amorphous and powerful. Surrounding the White House and the Pentagon are offices of 221 companies producing weapons that have easy access to President Ford and others high in the executive branch of government.**

In his first year as President, Mr. Ford entertained at the White House the leading executives of 23 large corporations involved in arms production.

**Prominent Lobbyists**

The President's friends among his personal friends and prominent lobbyists for arms builders are Robert M. Gates Jr. of the Ford Motor Co., William Whyte of United States Steel Corp. and Kimberley Hallam of Lear Siegler Inc. Their products range from rifles to guided missiles.

During a state dinner for the Shah of Iran in Mr. Ford's guests included the chairman of three companies that are major munitions makers, Iran has become

the primary purchaser of U.S.-made arms, placing almost \$10 billion worth of orders in the United States since 1970.

The arms lobby is aided by such industrial groups as the Aerospace Industries Association, the Defense Supply Association and the American Defense Preparedness Association.

More than 1,000 former Pentagon officials work either directly for arms makers or as "consultants" to them. Scores of former congressmen work here either as lobbyists for major arms makers or for the law firms that handle their legal affairs.

Rep. Hayes conceded that "I'm under pressure to maintain what is euphemistically called a 'strong national defense position' as are other members who have military bases and defense contractors in their areas."

Two of the most persistent critics of arms production are Sen. William Proxmire and Rep. Les Aspin, Democrats from Wisconsin, a state more noted for dairy farming than munitions-making. Their crusade against funds for the B-1 bomber, led a Pentagon official to quip that it was "a shame that we can't run the B-1 on milk."

"The arms lobby is powerful, but not cohesive," Rep. Aspin said in an interview. "Nobody orchestrates the lobby because all its members are out there fighting for their own piece of turf."

Rep. Aspin served as a Pentagon planner before entering Congress four years ago to become the military's loudest critic on Capitol Hill. The lobby, he said, is even more powerful "if the unemployment rate is 8 per cent, rather than 3 per cent."

When domestic defense appropriations the talk isn't of the relationship between weapons and world defense, it's of jobs and what a specific project will mean to a congressman's district," he said.

When the lobbyists for North American Rockwell, now named Rockwell International, were promoting the B-1 bomber, Rep. Aspin said, "their biggest selling point was the 192,000 jobs that the program would create."

Rep. John Seiberling, D-Ohio, was given a list by the B-1 lobby showing that companies in his Akron district stood to gain more than \$10 million in business if funds for the plane were approved. However, Rep. Seiberling voted against spending the money.

**Depressed Industry**

Funds for the B-1 have been pushed by congressmen from California, where the plane is being built, and by the United States Workers, which represents thousands of workers in the depressed aerospace industry there.

"At the urging of the Texas delegation, Congress voted more than \$300 million for F-111 and A-7 airplanes that the Pentagon never even asked for," Rep. Aspin said. The production centers for the planes are in the Dallas-Fort Worth area.

Rep. Aspin said that the most intense lobbying was of members of those congressional committees that have jurisdiction over appropriations for the military, such as the House Armed Services Committee, of which he is a member.

Asked if there was indeed an arms lobby in Washington, Leonard Aine, a consultant for the Northrup Aircraft Corp., answered, "Yes—the 20 major companies have large offices with huge staffs."

"There is a tendency on the part of the press to look for something shady here, yet these are high-integrity firms that want to educate Washington in the real world," he said.

Discussing the decision by the governments of Belgium, Norway, Denmark and the Netherlands to choose the F-16, a U.S.-built jet fighter, as the standard replacement for its older planes, Mr. Aine said:

"If this General Dynamics aircraft ultimately replaces 2,000 of the 5,000 obsolescent aircraft in the free world that need replacing, the United States would gain about \$470 million in recovery of its research and development effort, about 900,000 jobs, over \$6 billion in tax receipts and over \$9 billion in balance-of-payments receipts."

**Not Conspiratorial**

He listed such other considerations for approving overseas sales as world peace, foreign policy, diplomatic relations and national security in addition to that of pure economic benefit. While necessary and powerful, he said, the arms lobby is not conspiratorial.

"The cultural response to arms is that the lobby has removed itself so that nothing remains but the grail of the Cheshire cat, but large defense contractors lean over backwards so that they don't get themselves involved in a collusive lobbying effort," he added.

"It's impossible to set up a cabal," he went on. "Why you can't get Lockheed, Grumman and General Dynamics to agree on the time of day."



HELPING THE CAUSE—Caroline the camel waiting in a truck in London's Trafalgar Square where she was in show to raise funds for muscular dystrophy.

## 7 Senators Hope to Cut Back House-Passed Defense Funds

By John W. Finney

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20 (NYT).—A bipartisan group of seven senators has begun laying the groundwork for cutting the defense budget—contending that the House-passed defense appropriations bill exceeds congressional budget guidelines by nearly \$1 billion.

In a joint statement yesterday, the four Democratic and three Republican senators argued that the Senate must apply additional cuts to the defense budget if Congress is to demonstrate "fiscal responsibility" and make its new budgetary process work.

In support of their argument, the senators made public an estimate by the Congressional Budget Office—the research staff created to help administer the new budgetary procedures—finding that the \$90.2-billion defense appropriations bill passed by the House exceeds the congressional budgetary target for national defense by \$933 million.

Their statement was timed as a prelude to consideration of the defense appropriations bill this week by the Senate Appropriations Committee.

**Some Seek Increase**

According to Senate sources, Sen. John McClellan, D-Ark., the committee chairman, has instructed the committee staff to prepare a bill adding about \$1 billion to the House-passed measure. In contrast, the seven senators—five of whom are on the committee—are trying to develop an argument for cutting, rather than increasing, the House-approved appropriation.

**Pardon of Nixon Called Atrocious By Prosecutor**

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20 (WP).—Former Watergate prosecutor Henry Ruth Jr. said yesterday that the pardon of former President Richard Nixon was "atrocious" in its timing and deficient for failing to require Mr. Nixon to confess guilt.

Mr. Ruth said that while he had thought it was "inevitable" that Mr. Ford would ultimately pardon his predecessor, "I never dreamed in my own mind that the pardon would come before the Watergate jury was sequestered."

The pardon was issued on Sept. 8 last year, a month before the start of the Watergate cover-up trial of some of Mr. Nixon's former aides. Prosecutors feared that the pardon, by exonerating the former president, might make jurors reluctant to convict his ex-assistants.

"Fortunately, the timing did not hurt the Watergate trial, but no one knew on Sept. 8 whether or not it would," Mr. Ruth said in a TV interview. "I would have hoped that a pardon would have been conditioned on admissions of guilt."

Signing the statement were Democratic Senators Alan Cranston of California, Thomas Eagleton of Missouri, Edward Kennedy of Massachusetts and William French of Wisconsin and Republican Senators Charles McClellan of Maryland, Mark Hatfield of Oregon and Richard Schweiker of Pennsylvania. All are in the moderate-to-liberal faction of the Senate.

Reliance upon the new budgetary guidelines represents a different approach by Senate liberals in their perennial but usually unsuccessful efforts to make substantial cuts in the annual defense appropriations bill.

In the past they have tried to eliminate major weapons programs or to make across-the-board cuts in the defense budget, always to lose out to the power exercised on the Senate floor by the long dominant Senate Appropriations Committee. Now they are trying to put together a coalition of liberals and conservatives by invoking the new budgetary guidelines and the argument of "fiscal responsibility."

**New Procedures Tried**

Under the new budgetary procedures, being tried out on an experimental basis this year, Congress sets an overall ceiling for all appropriations and then withholds in this ceiling sets guidelines on how much should be provided in various functional areas, such as national defense.

In attempting to use the new budgetary guidelines, the liberals have been handicapped by the differing and sometimes conflicting estimates prepared by the staffs of the Senate and House Budget Committees and the Congressional Budget Office.

**Alarm Voted by Pentagon**

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20 (UPI).—Defense Secretary James Schlesinger said today that Congress had made "deep, savage and arbitrary" defense budget cuts that could harm the national security and intelligence-gathering powers of the United States.

Mr. Schlesinger said at a Pentagon news conference that the House of Representatives had provided \$111.9 billion for the 15 months ending Sept. 30, 1976, a reduction of \$9 billion from his request. He has asked the Senate Appropriations Committee to restore \$3.3 billion of the trimmed funds.

"We can go only so far in knocking holes in the shield that protects the United States and its national interests abroad," Mr. Schlesinger said.

**Cold Confines Ford**

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20 (AP).—President Ford was reported today to have a sinus cold and a slight fever. White House Press Secretary Ron Nessen said doctors advised the President to limit his schedule and stay in the Executive Mansion.

## Parents Want 'Euthanasia' Debate on Woman in a Coma Starts in a U.S. Courtroom

By B.D. Cole

MORRISTOWN, N.J., Oct. 20 (WP).—Although he described her as being in a "chronic vegetative state," a neurologist who has been treating Karen Ann Quinlan for the six months she has been in a coma testified here today that she responds to pain, light, sound and smell.

Dr. Robert Morse, who said Miss Quinlan, 21, appears completely unaware of what is going on around her, gave his assessment of her condition during the first day of a hearing on a request by her father that he be authorized to order the turning off of the respirator that is keeping her alive.

Dr. Morse's view of Miss Quinlan, who he testified has periods of wakefulness and sleep despite being in a deep coma, is likely to complicate further an already complicated case. The case is believed to be the first in which a court has been asked to decide when a physician may give up hope, cease treating, and thus precipitate the death of a patient.

Daniel Coburn, Miss Quinlan's court-appointed attorney, said during his opening arguments that he will use every possible legal and courtroom device to fight the bid to turn off her respirator.

**To Raise Obstacles**

"I'm going to raise every obstacle I can," said Mr. Coburn. "I'm going to raise every objection I can. If people think I'm ridiculous, fine."

With Miss Quinlan's parents, sister and family priest in the courtroom, Mr. Coburn said that talk of "death with dignity" in her case is a "complex and shell game. This is euthanasia; no human being, by an act or lack of an act, is going to cause the death of another."

"You can't just extinguish a human life because she's an eyesore," he continued. Miss Quinlan, who weighed about 120 pounds, now weighs about 70, and has assumed a fetal position.

"People have soft-shoed," said Mr. Coburn. "Everyone in my briefs has talked about compassion for the family... This is not a court of love and compassion. This is a court of law. Compassion has no part in this at all. I can feel no compassion for someone who is attempting to engage in euthanasia in the taking of a human life."

Paul Armstrong, the attorney for the Quinlan family, began his opening statement by telling New Jersey Superior Court Judge Robert Muir Jr. that while Joseph Quinlan, Karen's father, filed the original petition, "it is now on behalf of the Quinlan family that I stand before this court. It is the love, faith and courage of the Quinlan family that brings us here today."

Judge Muir on Sept. 22 ordered a continuance in the case until today in order that the attorneys could prepare fuller arguments.

Mr. Armstrong told the judge and the more than 100 persons in the courtroom today that Karen "made statements to the effect that if she were to suffer from a terminal illness she would not want her life prolonged through extraordinary means."

Miss Quinlan, Mr. Armstrong said, made the statements on two occasions about one year apart, following the death from cancer of family friends. The last time she made the statement, he said, was about one month before she became comatose. She went into a coma on April 14.

While doctors have been unable to determine the cause of her coma, friends have said that she was taking tranquilizers and drinking shortly before she lost consciousness, and Dr. Morse testified that there were slight, nonlethal, traces of tranquilizers and quinine in her blood.

The question of whether the use of a respirator in her case is "extraordinary" is one which the court apparently will have to answer. Pressed by Mr. Coburn, Dr. Morse refused to say whether the use of such a device is indeed extraordinary or ordinary.

The Quinlans have contended that because their religion, Roman Catholicism, does not require the use of extraordinary means to maintain a life in a hopeless case, they have the right to order the life-sustaining respirator shut off.

**Train Derailed in U.S.**

CHARLESTOWN, N.H., Oct. 20 (UPI).—The overnight express train from Washington to Montreal jumped the tracks near here early today. There were no serious injuries among the 95 passengers.

## Americans, Most Mobile People, Reducing Their Residence Moves

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20 (AP).—The tendency of Americans to migrate to metropolitan areas has reversed in the last five years, according to a new demographic study by the Census Bureau.

The major urban centers of the country lost 1.6 million persons from migration during the 1970-75 period, compared to a growth of 352,000 from 1965 to 1970, the study shows.

And, while the difference in overall mobility rates between the two periods is only slight, there has been a significant slowing of migration since the 1960s and 1960s.

Americans are the world's most mobile population, changing residence at the rate of about 20 per cent a year, compared to about 12 per cent in Europe and about 8 per cent in Japan.

But, according to the latest Census Bureau findings, Americans are becoming slightly less migratory than they have been. As of March, only 51.5 per cent of Americans over the age of 5 changed their abode from 1970 to 1975, compared to 52.9 per cent in the previous five-year period.

The flow of migrants continued in the 1970-75 period, into the South and West. The net gain for the South nearly tripled, to 1.8 million, while that for the West held steady at 700,000. But more people moved out of than into the Northeast and North Central states.

According to Larry Long, who headed the census team that made the survey, the decline in migration rates has demographers puzzled, because there is a tendency for mobility to increase with education level. But apparently that is not happening.

## Distribution of Pornography In U.S. Found in Mafia Hands

By Nicholas Gage

NEW YORK, Oct. 20 (NYT).—Nearly all of the major hard-core pornographic newspapers and periodicals in the United States are distributed by companies controlled by organized-crime members, according to law-enforcement officials, underworld figures and some of the newspaper owners themselves.

The largest of these publications is *Screw*, a weekly tabloid-sized newspaper that has a circulation of 85,000. The total circulation of the dozen leading pornographic papers, all distributed by the same two companies, is about 300,000.

In an interview, Al Goldstein, the editor and publisher of *Screw*, openly discussed the Mafia ties of the two companies that distribute these papers.

"We have no options as to who we deal with," he said. "A legitimate distributor will touch us. I'd deal with Hitler if I had to. I'll deal with anyone I can do business with."

The liberalization of New York City laws has spawned dozens of papers containing sexually explicit articles and pictures. They bear such names as *Pleasure*, *Hooker*, *San Francisco Ball*, *Whips and Chains*, *Hot Stuff* and *Smut*. According to police officials,

Mafia members are involved in the distribution of all of them. These papers had difficulty finding distributors when they started and ultimately turned to companies connected with organized crime.

Police officials and federal agents said that publishers of such papers have had to give these companies a higher share of profits than is customary or an outright interest in their publications to obtain distribution.

Mr. Goldstein, 39, said that neither of the two distributors he dealt with owned any interest in *Screw*, but he said that he paid them much higher rates than regular publications pay.

Most pornographic papers are distributed nationally by a New York-based company called Star Distributors. In New York City, distribution of pornographic papers is mainly handled by Astro News.

Both Star Distributors and Astro News have strong Mafia ties, according to police officials and underworld sources.

When *Screw* was first published, distributors and operators of newsstands refused to handle the paper out of fear that they would be arrested on obscenity charges, the co-founders said.

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## The Superpowers

"The current international situation is characterized by great disorder under heaven," China's foreign minister, Chiao Kuan-hua, told Mr. Kissinger and the rest of his banquet audience in Peking. "The basic contradictions in the world are sharpening. The factors for both revolution and war are increasing." And all of this is painfully true.

But Mr. Chiao used these grim facts as a stick with which to beat détente and—by implication—the Soviet Union. "The stark reality," he continued, "is not that détente has developed to a new stage, but that the danger of a new world war is mounting."

The U.S. secretary of state responded with soft words, but they did go to the heart of the matter. The United States, he said, would resist hegemonism—the Chinese code word for Soviet ambitions—but it "will also make every effort to avoid needless confrontation when it can do so without threatening the security of third countries."

In other words, the United States recognizes—as does China and, presumably, the Soviet Union—that the present disorder under heaven proffers many dangers of outbreaks of violence, civil or international. The world is full of clashing blocs and interests, of seething rebellion by nations and by groups within nations against things as they are. And any one of these explosive potentials could, if the superpowers let it do so, bring on another world war. If détente is only an illusion, as the Chinese (and not a few others) assert, there is little hope that such a global catastrophe could be averted.

But if—in Moscow, in Peking—at least two

of the really great national entities in the world are ready to talk, rather than face up to one another, the worst need not come; local flareups of death and destruction might be prevented, extinguished or at worst contained. And the possibility of bringing some kind of rational order would at least persist.

For it is the three strongest powers—the United States, the Soviet Union and China—that hold the chief practical responsibility for preventing the onset of global war. It is they whose influence and practical help could make violence spread beyond control; it is they, above all the rest, who could launch the terrors of nuclear destruction.

Admittedly, the power of the superpowers is no longer what it was. The ideological ukases that Moscow once could impose upon Marxist governments and parties; the revolutionary zeal China could once export; the material wealth that once made the United States so effective in promoting its principles—none of these have the thrust they once possessed. Hence, in no small part, the disorganization of a world today that once seemed divided into two or three zones of "hegemony." But, by the same token, the acceptance of the three that none is dominant, or can soon be dominant, should make it the easier to reach accommodations.

The risks of the world are still very great. The threat that two of the powers—any two—might collide disastrously, cannot be ruled out. But whatever its "highfalutin" name, to quote Gov. Wallace, détente, among the superpowers, talking together, remains the best hope for humanity.

## Watergate Incomplete

Summing up the dark days of Watergate, Henry Ruth, the outgoing special prosecutor, wrote in a personal note attached to his final report: "The national government had offended its people's sense of justice. The citizens wanted to control what would happen, and they eventually did. When vigilance erupted, institutions responded."

However, the prosecutor's official report does not quite bear out Mr. Ruth's concise personal comments. The American people's vigilance was indeed awakened. Institutions did respond. And yet, the response fell short. The follow-through was incomplete.

The nation's most visible institution—the presidency—responded with an unconditional pardon of Richard Nixon, the central character in the Watergate affair. And now the special prosecutor, in winding up his investigations, admits that the identity of the person who erased the crucial 18 1/2 minutes of incriminating conversation between Mr. Nixon and H. R. Haldeman, then his chief of staff, remains unknown.

Mr. Ruth's failure to resolve the mystery is all the more disappointing in light of his unquestioned diligence and integrity in the pursuit of the elusive Watergate trials. His report effectively underscores the evidence that Mr. Nixon had been early and deeply involved in criminal obstruction of justice.

The report also reminds the American public that many concrete steps are yet to be taken to prevent future abuses of governmental power. For instance, the recommendation that "the President should not

nominate and the Senate should refuse to confirm" as attorney general or other key Justice Department official any person who had been prominently involved in presidential campaign politics strikes at a long-standing custom no less discredited because it has been followed by Republican and Democratic presidents alike. More often than not in recent decades, the Justice Department has been degraded by turning over the office of attorney general to the crassest form of political leadership.

If the report evokes a sense of disappointment, it is because the special prosecutor evidently saw no fruitful way of reaching the end of the trail. Mr. Ruth apparently concluded that he did not have strong enough evidence to bring in indictments against the individuals guilty of the various remaining unsolved crimes. Yet, since the report itself points out that only a very small number of persons could have committed the crime involved in the 18 1/2-minute gap, the question remains why the effort to track down the guilty was abandoned. That glaring case, moreover, is merely one of several pieces of unfinished business.

Failure to tie up these troubling loose ends should by no means obscure the contributions made by the special prosecutor in the difficult unraveling of these wide-ranging scandals. It is nevertheless disconcerting that the remaining gaps in the Watergate chronicle may ultimately revive doubts about the nation's capacity to deal effectively with corruption at the summit of power.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## Cambodia's Ordeal

Last spring the small group of foreigners in Phnom Penh was expelled at the time of Cambodia's surrender to Communist forces. They brought the outside world news of the ordeal imposed upon all who lived in Cambodia's cities, the forced eviction into the countryside regardless of age, sex or even state of health. Now further details of Communist Cambodia's transformation have come from Prince Norodom Sihanouk's entourage, following the visit Cambodia's nominal head of state was allowed to make to Phnom Penh last month.

The captured leaders of the former Cambodian government, it now turns out, are all dead, either killed by a mob or shot by firing squad. The harshness of this policy of death for defeated enemies is only emphasized by the absence of similar large-scale

vengefulness—so far as is known—in the other two newly Communist-controlled states of Indochina, South Vietnam and Laos.

Phnom Penh, Prince Sihanouk's associates report, is now a "dead city," its former population of 2,000,000 reduced to 50,000, virtually all military. There is even news of an order requiring Cambodians to take new names to prevent scattered families from being reunited. Is there no obligation for the United Nations General Assembly or some other world forum to apply moral pressure for an easing of these barbaric policies?

When Prince Sihanouk visited Phnom Penh, he was so appalled by what he saw that he wept in the privacy of his own quarters. Are there no tears elsewhere in the world for the fate of the Cambodian people?

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## International Opinion

### Oil Sheikh or Partner?

The British government intends to take a separate seat at the forthcoming Paris energy and raw materials conference, rather than integrate with the Nine's delegation, on the grounds that North Sea oil expectations rank Britain as a future producer of petroleum, not as a consumer. Yet it is only four months since the British, by an impressive majority, voted in favor of EEC membership

—"Once and for all," as it was said at the time. How can anyone seriously believe in a European Community or that it can gain any momentum in achieving the joint policies Europe so urgently needs when there is an increasing and cynical tendency to use the Community purely as a vehicle for pursuing selfish national ends and there is a steadily widening gap between pro-European words and nationalistic deeds?"

—From the *Neue Zürcher Zeitung* (Zürich).

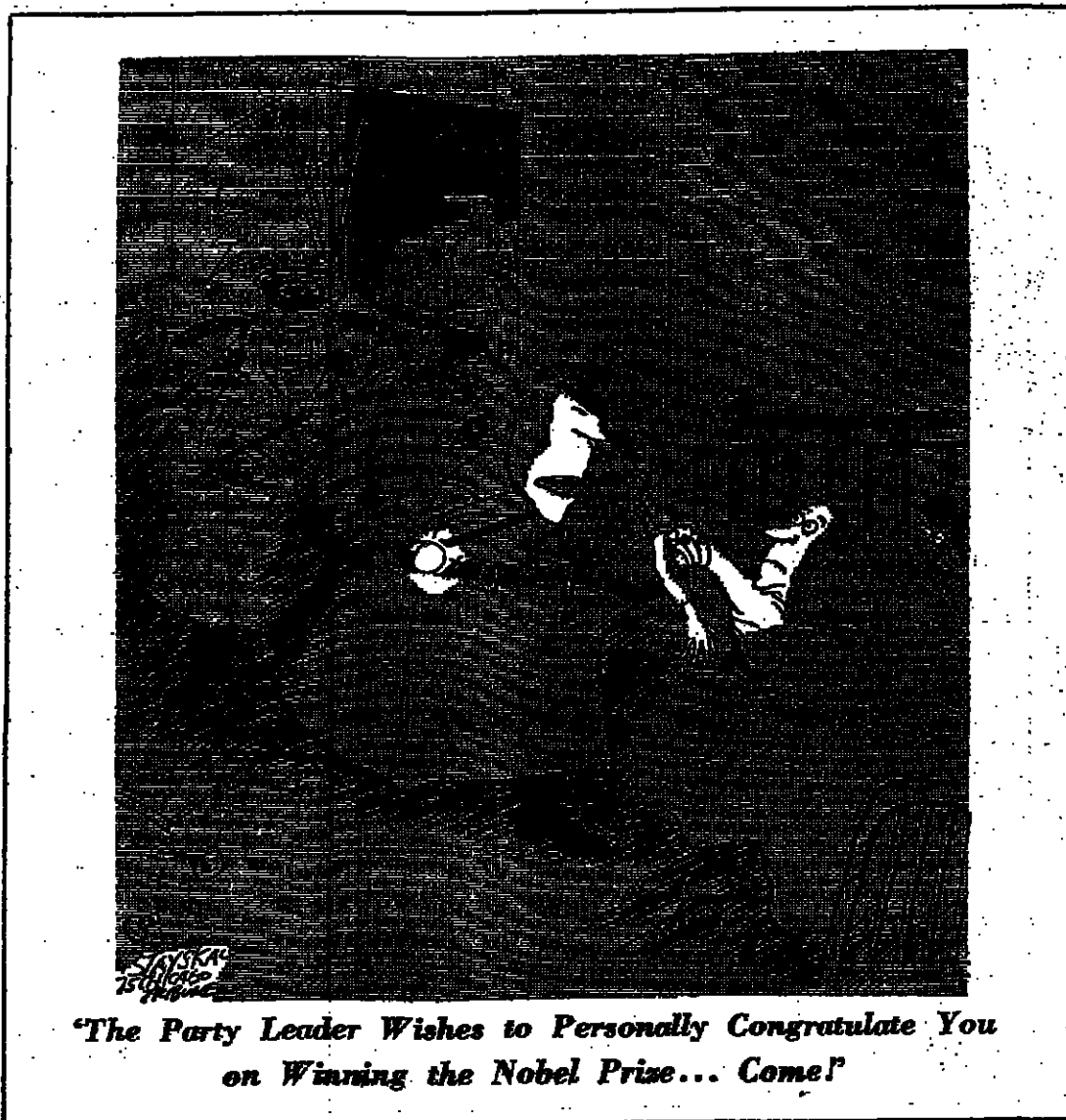
## In the International Edition

### Seventy-Five Years Ago

October 21, 1900  
NEW YORK—A strange story comes from Vancouver. Mr. B.O. Leigh-Hunt, an eccentric New Yorker, who made millions gambling in Korea, was gambling on the homeward voyage with Baron de Saint-Laurent, the Belgian Vice-Consul at Shanghai, eventually winning \$12,000 at poker from him. Affected by the Baron's distress and evident inability to pay, Mr. Hunt forgave him the debt, but made him swear on a Bible, before hundreds of witnesses, to renounce card-playing forever.

### Fifty Years Ago

October 21, 1925  
WASHINGTON—The War Department's final answer to the violent and persistent criticism of the aviation service by Colonel William Mitchell, former Chief of the Air Service, came today in the shape of an order directing him to appear before a court-martial to answer to the charge of insubordination. Maj. Gen. Charles F. Summerall will preside over the court. Among others on the panel will be Major General Robert House, Fred Gladen and Douglas MacArthur.



## Enter the 'L-Shaped Curve'

By Yves Lauhan

PARIS—No economist worth his salt can pretend to have invented a curve or an "effect."

The time has come to enrich the economic vocabulary with a new curve. The "L-Shaped Curve" describes the process which, after a recession, the curve of economic growth remains flat instead of turning up again.

For two-and-a-half years, for example, the West German economy has been gradually slipping into the current recession. Seemingly impervious to recovery programs, business activity has remained stubbornly low. Barring unexpected changes before the end of the year, the West German economy will soon have suffered through three successive years of economic stagnation. After two years of decline, the U.S. economy finally seems to be reviving, even though the economic indicators are still contradictory. In any event, the upturn, if it does occur, will for a long time be nothing more than catching up with previous levels of activity. Indeed, the forecasts for 1980 made by President Ford's economic advisers at the beginning of 1975 could be straight from a zero-growth model.

### No Guarantee

The economies of Italy, Great Britain, and Japan are in similar or worse straits. What this all demonstrates abundantly is that economic forecasts can no longer share the robust optimism of many futurists. There is no guarantee that a return to steady growth is actually ahead.

The question boils down to whether or not the increase in oil prices in December, 1973, and the unusually severe recession that followed have permanently altered the world economy. In other words, have conditions of production, consumption, and trade been radically modified or, to the contrary, has the turmoil on the economy scene in the last 18 months been only superficial and transitory?

If there has not been a radical change, there is little to worry about. The recession will fade away and a new boom will set in, followed perhaps by a similar cycle. But another possibility is that we live now in an entirely different economic environment characterized by little or no growth.

### Five Factors

How could the "L-Shaped Curve" happen? At least five factors could help to bring it about.

1) The garrote effect: In December, 1973, oil producers multiplied by four or even six, depending on the reference used, the income they derived from oil. The result was a large-scale transfer of resources from the industrialized nations to the oil producers, particularly to those of the Persian Gulf. These

transfers had a net deflationary impact of \$50 billion in 1974, the difference between oil receipts and exports in the producing countries. The system could correct itself and the distortion would disappear if there were no further hikes in oil prices.

But then the garrote effect comes into play. Each time the industrialized economies adjust to higher oil prices and strike a new balance between investment and consumption, oil prices are raised again. Surplus resources are squeezed from the system and a new deflationary gap is created.

2) Under-utilization of capital resources: In the last 20 years, and especially since 1968 (return to convertibility and removal of obstacles to trade and payments), world conditions have been favorable, probably more favorable than in any other period in history, for an optimum use of capital resources. This situation contributed in large measure to the high growth rate the world enjoyed in the period. Since December, 1973, however, the risk has developed that capital will henceforth be invested not on the basis of strict economic considerations, e.g., profitability, but instead for reasons of economic nationalism. For a time, it was the common wisdom of many economists that the oil crisis could be weathered so long as the oil-producing countries spent most, if not all, of their added receipts on capital equipment. This is not nearly good enough.

### Efficiency

What matters is not the sale of capital equipment to anyone and any terms. The important thing is that the equipment be used efficiently, as close as possible to the optimum. The neo-mercantilists seem to forget this.

3) The siphon effect: Increases in raw material prices will necessarily entail a relative drop in the price of work. In other words, labor's share of added value will decline. Considered from yet another angle, a large chunk of added value that previously went to advanced nations, high raw material consumers, will now flow on to raw material producers.

4) A relative decline in consumption: It is unlikely that private consumption will continue as in past years to be the prime mover behind economic growth. In most advanced countries private consumption is already leveling off as the needs of the middle class and, increasingly, the working class (cars, televisions, household appliances) are being satisfied.

Consumer expectations, moreover, have been shaken. The rapid expansion of the last five or six years was nurtured on the blind belief of the consumer in uninterrupted growth. The present crisis has eroded this belief. Millions have lost jobs or suffered income reductions. The hard

times will not be forgotten overnight. The future will be regarded with suspicion and doubt. As economists are fond of saying, the propensity to save will increase and the propensity to spend will decline.

5) An increase in nonproductive expenditures: Most Western countries are now incurring large budget deficits in the fight against unemployment and the business slowdown. In some cases, for example in West Germany, the amount is staggering. But the point is that this means that huge sums are diverted, even if for highly commendable reasons, from the productive sector, i.e., from taxpayers who produce goods and services, to the nonproductive unemployed. The result of these heavy transfers over a period of time will be a drop in productivity and investment and, finally, a decline in economic growth.

NEW YORK—Two years ago, on the night of Oct. 20, 1973, millions of Americans felt that their country's experiment in freedom under law hung in the balance. It is really only two years? So distant has it become for most of us, and so unlikely, that it feels more like 10 since the Saturday Night Massacre.

The report of the Watergate special prosecution force, just issued, encourages us to reflect on the meaning of that extraordinary episode. There is, first, the inescapable conclusion that President Nixon assured his own destruction when he ordered the firing of Archibald Cox as special prosecutor and Elliot Richardson and then William French Smith as attorney general.

The immediate response was an avalanche of telegrams pouring in on Washington. Congress was impelled to begin the process of impeachment. The telegrams helped persuade the troubled members of Cox's staff to stay on the job. Two years later, they remain moved by the experience. Their reports speak of the telegrams and say "Americans rose in anger," offended in their "sense of justice."

### The Storm

Bending to comply with the court order that he had solemnly sworn to avoid, he produced some of the tapes subpoenaed by Cox, and one turned out to be devastating. On March 31, 1974, President Nixon had told John Dean to get him money to keep the cover on Watergate. Once that tape reached the prosecutors, and then Congress, there was no turning back on the road to Nixon's fall.

In retrospect it all seems inevitable. But it was not so far from it. The special prosecutor's report makes clearer than any previous publication the immense amount of thought and professional legal work that preceded that confrontation with the president of the United States.

Within a week after taking office as special prosecutor on May 25, 1973, Cox by telephone and letter had begun meticulous efforts to obtain the White House evidence on Watergate. It was grinding work, met with delays and setbacks. Cox had to get White House counsel, by a pattern of evasion and deception.

Cox never sought confrontation. When asked at a very early press conference what he would do if President Nixon did not cooperate as promised, he replied that he was not ready to consider that: "I am an optimist. And I think I am right."

But when the White House barred him from the evidence,

## 'I Think (Chou's) Dying' Kissinger's Indiscretion

By William Safire

WASHINGTON—At a banquet in a foreign country, the U.S. secretary of state—just making conversation with some people he did not know—chatted about the Premier of China, to whose country he was about to pay a visit. "He's very ill," the secretary of state confided to his Canadian listeners, holding center stage with his inside tidbits. "I think he's dying."

In one of fate's exquisite ironies—the wiretapper bugged a speaker's microphone had been left open at the table, and all the Kissinger table talk was broadcast to a press room.

Not since "Uncle Sam," the kiddie radio hero of the 1930s, said "That should hold the little bastards" into a supposedly dead mike—and thereupon disappeared from the airwaves—has there been a similar episode.

### Uncle Henry

When Uncle Henry's open-mike remarks were reported, the secretary expressed dismay at the invasion of his privacy, and the press dutifully began a soul-searching about whether it was ethical to write about all that had been so widely overheard. Nobody pointed to the emperor's nakedness: that it was tongue-tied indiscretion, a diplomatic blunder, was making that kind of conversation, especially outside the country.

The attention centered on Kissinger's estimation of his former leader, Richard Nixon, as "unpleasant" and "artificial," hardly an original insight, but fascinating to foreign nationals at a dinner table who are not accustomed to hearing U.S. secretaries of state rambling down past presidents or commenting on the relative spiciness of previous first ladies.

Being a cynosure is fun, and there is pleasure in putting down the man who put you up, especially when you used to be his most fawning and obsequious courtier. But last week's public exposure of the private table talk lifts the lid on the current state of the Nixon-Kissinger political relationship, which has been deteriorating this year.

### No Trust

They never trusted each other, and both were right. Without telling the president, a Kissinger secretary on a "dead key" eavesdropped on every conversation with Nixon; without telling Kissinger, Nixon taped everything. A former top White House official recalled just the other day, "Henry was the main reason why Nixon installed the taping system in the first place."

After the fall, when Mr. Ex

became certain that foreign policy was his historic salvation and legacy, and hungry for Henry's current briefings, the word was passed to lay off the criticism and indeed to "give Henry a pass on the back whenever you see you can."

But at the Vladivostok summit Kissinger sought to tout Ford as Nixon's expense ("He would new look Brezhnev in the eye"). A few months, word of Kissinger's way of ingratiating himself with dinner partners by denigrating his old boss drifted out to the Clintons and Nixon's close support began to fray.

Not long ago, as the secretary of state basked in the adoration of shuttle diplomacy in the Middle East, Ford received a message from Nixon warning the President of the danger of Kissinger's hubris, and the need to cut him down to more superstar size.

And even after Henry came with "profuse apologies" for last week's dinner-table revelations, Nixon's friends let it be known that his attorneys would examine with care the Kissinger replies to 72 questions on wiretapping submitted by lawyers of the egregiously-tapped Moris Halperin. If Dr. K. tries to put the buck on everything to Mr. N. he might find himself without corroboration.

### Loose-lips

Curiously, that wiretapping leak is a financial incentive to Kissinger to cling to his present job. His long-time personal lawyer in New York, Charles Maw, has been on the public payroll with ear and driver as "secretary of state for security assistance," but the primary security is Henry's; Kissinger's lawyer assigned to defend him, the legal costs run well in six figures yearly, which the secretary prefers the taxpayer to pick up.

This week, at the banquet table in Peking, the U.S. representatives will have only pleasant, not artificial, recollections of Nixon because that is what those who like to hear. But last week's indiscretion about Cox—Henry that calls "I think he's dying" was surely heard half a way away—raises a new question about Kissinger's stewardship.

For the remark was neither vernal nor amoral, traits while the Kissingerphiles claim are offset by his brilliance and meticulous care. To say anything like that, just to show off to some dinner partners, is both stupid and careless. And whom the god would destroy, they first make careless.

## One Day in October

By Anthony Lewis

Cox pushed on. Against much advice, he decided to press for some of the tapes soon as their existence was disclosed. He and his staff did enormous research and analysis in a largely uncharted area of the law, executive privilege. And the careful work counted when he went to court.

Because Richard Nixon's criminality eventually became clear to just about everyone, the difficulty of the special prosecutor's legal battle may be underestimated. In the summer of 1973 the Washington mind was still clouded by awe of the presidency. The notion of a president's complicity in a crime seemed far-out to many. The idea of impeachment was fantasy to all but a few.

Moreover, the White House had immense power over the bureaucracy. Nixon's chief of staff, Gen. Alexander Haig, did not stop at bullying to try to protect his master. Attorney General Richardson felt that pressure, and the report paints him as ambiguous in his relationship to Cox. It discloses a most dubious Richardson: a man who Cox agreed in secret to new, narrower guidelines for his office.

The prosecutors also had to reckon with the fact that lawyers on the other side did not always have a nice sense of

propriety—a condition that continued after Cox was succeeded by Leon Jaworski. The report reminds us that after the tap of March 21 had been turned over, but before the public knew its contents, Nixon's lawyer-politician, James St. Clair, issued a statement saying "categorically" that the tapes did not support John Dean's sworn testimony against the President. But the did.

What, then, are the lessons that October weekend two years ago?

### Reward

One is that professional skill and patience and hard work are their reward. If Cox and his staff had not been so able and dogged, they could easily have failed. A dozen procedural holes also the way in the tapes case. Yet staff and the standards continued under Jaworski, until the tapes case led directly to Nixon's fall. So, in a sense the tapes speak for a system of law and men.

But plainly there was more to that Saturday night and the aftermath. It all depended on public attitudes and they in turn depended on the public's reaction to one man's character. I am convinced myself that the character of Archibald Cox was essential to the result. Richard Nixon and his men never understood it. They assumed that Cox must be corrupted like them, which was so straight as to appear naive.

When he first took the job, in Washington Hall dismissed Archibald Cox as too soft—and too messy enough. When a friend told him that on June 3, 1973, said, "I think sometimes it is effective not to be messy. It is a nasty world—although it is take a little while for people to realize that."

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But Investors Are Wary

# Egypt Hopes Foreign Capital Will Start Streaming in Soon

By Jonathan C. Randal

CAIRO, Oct. 20 (UPI)—In spite of Egypt's great economic difficulties, optimistic Egyptians insist that with the second Sinai disengagement arranged, foreign capital should now start flowing to Cairo. An "open door" policy is welcoming outside investment after 20 years of state capitalism. But foreign development experts are skeptical.

Major U.S., West European and Japanese manufacturers have sent representatives here to explore the possibilities, but so far no one has taken the plunge of making heavy investments in Egypt.

Foreign capital is frightened less by risk of war than by the economy's messiness and the government's reluctance to modernize and reform. Potential investors are discouraged by official vagueness about repatriation of profits, the complications of a currency with three different exchange rates, rumors of devaluation, government subsidies which cost at least \$100 million a year, and an inadequate level of savings.

There are other deterrents. The infrastructure simply might not be able to handle the burden resulting from major foreign investment. Complaints from visiting businessmen about the state of telecommunications did bring the promise of 600 new telephones, roads, ports, telephones, housing, and electricity for Egypt's own middle class, let alone a large foreign business community. Apartments and houses almost worthless in the days of President Gamal Abdel Nasser's Egyptian Socialism now rent for as much as similar properties on New York's upper East Side.

The small private manufacturers are hostile, feeling threatened by foreign competition. The bureaucracy has many leftists and Nasserists with no enthusiasm for economic liberalization.

But perhaps the most important problem is posed by administrative inertia. As Washington's fiscal year drew to a close, U.S. experts in Cairo had to rush projects left said money appropriated but not spent be lost because Egyptian civil servants were unable to master interministerial planning.

"The Egyptians are the fore-

most practitioners of creative inefficiency," a development specialist lamented. "They could teach a senior seminar in decision-avoidance."

"You can give [President Anwar] Sadat all the power he wants and it'll still be like pushing strings—there's simply no follow-through."

Thurday aside, the late President Nasser's style did not improve matters. He compartmentalized responsibility to prevent the creation of alternative power bases. The public sector, accounting for 85 per cent of the nation's industrial production, is a Nasser heritage. It is also notably inefficient. Among a variety of examples:

A publicly owned plant in the Helwan industrial complex south of Cairo assembles 10,000 Fiat cars a year. But it is an industrial rule-of-thumb that the break-even point is reached only when annual production totals at least 100,000. Each car costs \$12,000 to build and sells for \$7,000. Those with enough influence to get the right license can import the same model for \$2,300.

Some problems are Kafkian. Egypt has 350,000 university graduates and not enough for them to do. A few guarantee all of them jobs. A cabinet member said that his ministry has college graduates packed eight to a room without even desks to lend pretense to their enforced idleness.

At the same time, there is a shortage of competent foremen, middle-management personnel and the craftsmen—from plumbers to welders and electricians—needed by modern industry. They are off working for hard currency in Libya and along the Persian Gulf.

All 15 of last year's graduates in orthopedic surgery at Cairo University Medical School have left Egypt, drawn by Persian Gulf salaries 10 times higher than those at home. These days thousands of peasants from the Nile Delta, Egypt's breadbasket, line up before the Iraqi Embassy in hopes of being chosen to start a new life on land being offered by Baghdad.

By 1980 Egyptian project, the rebuilding of the Suez cities destroyed by war, proceeds apace, but foreign experts deprecate it as construction for construction's sake.

An expert said, "We've known the Egyptians were capable of building since the pyramids, but is any of that new construction economically productive or is it just pouring concrete?"

The Suez reconstruction program calls for duty-free ports where Arab oil money, Western know-how and Egyptian manpower would combine to produce a plethora of goods for export. These have yet to materialize.

Such investors as exist are more interested in Egypt's internal market.

Granted, annual per-capita income is only \$200 to \$250, but the market is constantly expanding. Projections of Egypt's population by the year 2000 range from 58 million to 90 million.

Given all this, some Egyptians place their faith for economic redemption in Suez tolls, tourism and/or oil. Each field is unaffected by the ills afflicting the remainder of the economy, but each has its own problems.

The canal will be lucky to earn \$600 million in its first year of resumed operations—and that only if traffic perks up considerably now that war-risk insurance has been eased. A Japanese-financed project to deepen the canal so that 260,000-ton super-tankers could use it might boost income to \$1.2 billion by 1980, but only if the sponsors are right in believing that the age of the super-tanker is not waning.

Tourism could well pay off. But experts question the wisdom of concentrating on luxury hotels and failing to provide second-class hostels.

As for oil, the government has high hopes for the 28 drilling concessions granted to Western companies since the 1973 war. And the nationalized oil industry is determined to produce a million barrels a day by 1980. For the time being, however, production is at a quarter of that level.

So there are no easy outs. Some Egyptians seriously believe the government should encourage the Sudan to accept as many as 2 million Egyptian farmers as settlers.

"What we need," an intellectual said, "is imagination and more imagination. Do you realize that every day a letter arrives, every day the telephone works once out of 10 tries, every morning I turn on the faucet and water pours out—do you realize I consider that an Egyptian miracle?"



BIG DAY IN VIENTIANE—Young Laotian men drumming up cheers recently to celebrate the 30th anniversary of the nation's declaration of independence from France.

## As Pathet Lao Presses Changes

### Vientiane, Under Reds, a City of Contrasts

By Fox Butterfield

VIENTIANE, Laos, Oct. 20 (UPI)—In the whitewashed U.S. Embassy here, once reportedly more powerful than the Laotian government itself, the few remaining Laotian secretaries have been singing a new patriotic anti-American song that the Communist-led Pathet Lao ordered them to learn.

"Before we used to fight with the American aggressors," the secretaries sing, giggling with embarrassment. "Bang! Bang! Bang! went the guns."

After work, say the secretaries—who, like all Laotian women, are now required to wear the traditional long skirt—they must attend re-education seminars until 10 or 11 p.m. Neighborhood

officials carefully check their presence.

The songs and the seminar are part of the Communist attempt since taking power in May to remake a gentle, isolated people. The evident goal is to build a nationalistic, highly mobilized and rigidly disciplined society.

Few politically sensitive Laotians doubt that the Communists are determined to succeed. Critics have been arrested, and the entire senior officer corps of the former Royal Army has been sent to special re-education camps.

In some ways, however, the Pathet Lao has moved gradually. As a result, Vientiane is a city of contrasts, half in its somnolent past, half in a Communist future.

Early in the morning young Buddhist monks in saffron robes who are on their mandatory year of religious life wander the dusty streets begging for food. When the searing sun is higher in the sky, U.S. and European hippies wander the same streets looking for cheap meals in restaurants.

Marijuana on Sale

It is small wonder that Laos remains a popular place among the youthful travelers. Although such old bars as the infamous White Rose have been closed, marijuana is still for sale in the market and opium can be had for the asking. A four-course French meal costs only \$1.

The Pathet Lao has made no effort to bar the hippies, but it has proclaimed an aim to end all signs of decadent Western culture.

Pathet Lao soldiers present a far-from-impressive aspect. Most appear to be boys barely 15 or 16 years old and seldom over 5 feet tall. According to knowledgeable Laotians many are from the countryside or members of hill tribes.

Many Laotians, especially those once associated with the Americans, find life frightening. One who used to work as a correspondent for a U.S. news service declined to meet an old American friend. "They are watching me all the time," he said through an associate.

A woman member of the royal family who is a close relative of the Premier, Prince Souvanna Phouma, went to him to plead for his protection.

She had worked for the U.S. Agency for International Development, and after it was forced to close the Communists sent soldiers to her house to ask her to show them how to use some of the equipment. They offered her a salary of 9,000 kip a month, or about \$2, plus a small amount of rice, but she had found another job that paid more than 10 times that.

"I will starve if I go to work for you," she told the soldiers, who replied: "You have no choice. You must come back and show us how to work the machines."

Prince Souvanna Phouma advised her to work for the U.S. Agency for International Development, and after it was forced to close the Communists sent soldiers to her house to ask her to show them how to use some of the equipment. They offered her a salary of 9,000 kip a month, or about \$2, plus a small amount of rice, but she had found another job that paid more than 10 times that.

### Phillips Lord, 73, Is Dead; Created 'Gangbusters'

NEW YORK, Oct. 20 (UPI)—Phillips E. Lord, 73, the creator of "Gangbusters," "Mr. District Attorney," "David Harding Counterespionage," and many other major radio shows of the 1930s and 1940s, died yesterday at his home in Maine.

A flamboyant, around-the-clock worker in his heyday, Mr. Lord captivated the country with his creations and made a fortune in radio when the medium was young. He wrote, produced and acted the parts in some of his shows.

"Gangbusters," which went on the air in 1936, was a hit for more than 12 years. It was full of roaring-car, rat-a-tat machine-gun imagery based on true stories from the files of the FBI. Mr. Lord had the cooperation of J. Edgar Hoover, the FBI director.

"Mr. District Attorney," a 1939 creation, also enjoyed a long run. It, too, was based on true stories, most of them from the office of the then New York district attorney, Thomas Dewey, who gave his cooperation somewhat reluctantly, according to contemporary accounts.

### Wine Poison Toll 14 in Hong Kong

HONG KONG, Oct. 20 (UPI)—Officials widened their search today for poisonous Chinese wine after the number of victims in hospitals rose to 54 and the death toll to 14.

The search is for wine shops carrying liquor adulterated with methyl alcohol.

Police last week cracked down on two major manufacturing centers of the poisonous wine, discovered a wine shop believed to be a principal supplier of fake Chinese wine labels and raided a printing factory, seizing more than 20 boxes of fake wine labels.

### Syria Paper Belittles Egypt Planes' Pullout

DAMASCUS, Oct. 20 (AP)—A Syrian newspaper reported today that Egypt's withdrawal of air force units from Syria involved only three MIG-17 jets and four pilots.

The paper Tishrin (October) claimed that the withdrawal was part of the Sinai agreement with Israel "which committed [Egyptian President Anwar] Sadat to the move." Tishrin said that Syria can do without the "symbolic" Egyptian unit.

### Army Ended Reign

## How Sorcery Failed Chad's Slain President

By Dial Torgerson

N'DJAMENA, Chad, Oct. 20.—No one in Chad was overly surprised when the President ordered a prominent Chadian woman arrested for trying to put a hex on the presidency.

The late President Ngab'o Tombalbaye accused the woman, Kalthouma Guemhang, of buying a black goat and planning to kill it in the street so that he, thus hexed, would die.

Mrs. Guemhang, former president of the Chad Women's Union, was promptly jailed—and she was still in prison in April when Mr. Tombalbaye was killed during an army coup.

But there are those in Chad who will tell you today that the real reason he died was that someone else killed a black goat in the street.

Haitian Witch Doctors

In his last years, Mr. Tombalbaye used witch doctors from Haiti, radio broadcasts from the "spirit world" and ancient rites of initiation in vain efforts to stay in control.

Details of these final years are only now coming to light. Most men went along with it when they were told that they would have to return to their home villages and undergo occult rites from Chad's Stone Age past.

Most already had the parallel scars that witch doctors had cut in their faces in youthful initiations.

Most believed in witchcraft, as did Mr. Tombalbaye. He restored village sorcerers' practices banned by missionaries and French administrators—and he felt sure that, through the sorcerers, he could control the people.

Hundreds of Christians fled to nearby countries during his rule, which began in 1962. And, according to a Protestant missionary who has been investigating events of Chad's 1973-75 "cultural revolution," at least 150 men died for refusing to undergo the rites.

10 Fingers Broke

Fourteen Christian pastors and lay preachers were among those killed for opposing the initiations. One was Moussa Dana, a pastor in Doba, who refused 10 times to change his mind as his fingers were broken one by one. Then he was beaten to death.

"Some of the deaths were for revenge," said the Rev. Benjamin Strohschein, from Calgary, Canada, who said he knew 12 of those who died. "Village elders who believed in the rites were getting back at the Christians they planned for their having been banned," he said.

No one who underwent the rites will describe them for fear, apparently, of some unspeakable punishment. Many of those who suffered through months of initiation now look back upon it as an experience they value.

"I saw no torture," said a

European-educated college professor who returned from his initiation feeling "born free." In the bush, he said, ailments disappeared, dirty water was drunk without harm and no one caught malaria.

He had boarded a truck in N'Djamena to return to his home village. He was wearing pants and a shirt when he left here. Three months later, his French wife stared in disbelief when he returned in a loincloth, carrying two curved knives and a staff in which he had carved ritual symbols.

The professor is back in his suit now. "But he keeps the staff in the back of his Land Rover," his wife said, "and sleeps with the knives under the bed."

Last Christmas citizens were alerted that the spirit of their ancestors would speak the next day over Chad radio. In which of a dozen native dialects? Chadians wondered.

"This is the spirit of your ancestors speaking," a sepulchral voice said Dec. 26, in perfect French, Chad's official language. "We, your ancestors, have chosen Ngab'o Tombalbaye to be your guide."

Mr. Tombalbaye was a short, slim man of 37, who grew more paranoid as his troubles multiplied, slept little, drank too much and hid money in cardboard boxes.

Multiple Rebellions

Control of his immense, poverty-stricken country—which stretches from the Libyan Sahara south to the forests of Equatorial Africa—gradually slipped from his grasp. Muslim nomads, denied a voice in a government run by and for Mr. Tombalbaye's south Chad farmers, rose in multiple rebellions and by 1975 controlled three-fourths of the nation. But it was his threat against the army that finally brought Mr. Tombalbaye down.

After he arrested two high officers and cried in shrill radio broadcasts that he would "completely reorganize the army," soldiers fought past his security men and seized him. They told him to climb aboard a truck with other prisoners. But he walked away—until a burst of gunfire cut him down.

© Los Angeles Times

### Vorster Is Given Apology by Smith

PRETORIA, Oct. 20 (Reuters).—Rhodesian Prime Minister Ian Smith has apologized to South African Prime Minister John Vorster for any embarrassment caused by his assertion in a television interview that the Vorster policy of détente had blocked a Rhodesia settlement.

A statement issued tonight after a meeting here between the two leaders said that Mr. Smith also assured Mr. Vorster that he had not meant to imply in the interview that South Africa was interfering in Rhodesia's internal affairs.

"According to plan, the UDT-Apodi forces will continue to advance on Dill [the capital] so that they can expect to control the whole of Portuguese Timor by the end of this month," the newspaper said. It added that the pro-Indonesian grouping, which includes two minor parties, now holds five towns captured from Fretilin last week.

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According to plan, the UDT-Apodi forces will continue to advance on Dill [the capital] so that they can expect to control the whole of Portuguese Timor by the end of this month," the newspaper said. It added that the pro-Indonesian grouping, which includes two minor parties, now holds five towns captured from Fretilin last week.

### Beirut Factions Resume Fighting; 13 Are Killed

BEIRUT, Oct. 20 (UPI)—Sniper fire and kidnappings kept the streets of Beirut deserted and tense today following another night of rocket, mortar and machine-gun battles between rival militias.

The violence shattered what had seemed to be a slow return to normalcy in the city. The last week or so had been relatively calm.

The fighting claimed at least 13 dead and raised to nearly 600 dead and 1,400 wounded the number of casualties since the current round of clashes between rightist Christian and leftist Muslim militias erupted five weeks ago.

A meeting to discuss political reforms that the Muslim groups have demanded was postponed as Christian, Muslim and government officials held emergency talks on the deteriorating security situation.

Rightist Phalangist party leader Pierre Gemayel reported that his militia's position that there can be no talks with the left on political reform until "complete security is restored."

### Main Rebel Route Cut, Oman Says

BEIRUT, Oct. 20 (UPI)—An Omani spokesman said today that the main supply route for guerrillas in Dhofar Province has been cut off and that "the beginning of the end" is in sight for Oman's 10-year-old guerrilla war.

"Omani troops are now firmly in control of the main supply line which runs through western Dhofar. Terrorist gangs farther east have now been cut off from all food and ammunition," an Omani Defense Department spokesman said.

The Iraqi News Agency said that the executive committee of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Oman had sent messages to Arab heads of state and to the Arab League, notifying them of the Omani campaign against the "liberated" western region.

### China-Albania Accord

TOKYO, Oct. 20 (AP)—China and Albania have signed in Peking a protocol for cooperation in technology and technical science, the New China News Agency reported.

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# The 'Funsy' Revival of Men's Hats

By Lawrence Van Gelder

**NEW YORK (NYT)**—The fabulous revival of men's fashion—the hat—is showing a bit of vigor and dash these days. May not be old but it's definitely not dead.

Periodic revivals of men's hats are not unusual. If nothing else, politicians keep the memory of hats alive by literally and figuratively tossing them into the ring every now and then, even if they don't wear them any more.

But if any presidential hopeful wants to keep the venerable hat-tossing tradition alive while showing himself to be up to date, then the air in these coming months had better be filled not with flying fedoras but with dashing safari hats, striped English rugby hats, eight-piece peaked caps of the type favored by Babe Ruth, croquet caps looking as though they were issued by the quartermaster corps of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, Russian-style fur headgear, berets, and captain's caps smacking of Piranesi or Copenhagen.

Designer John Weitz says "The hat is having a revival as a funny piece. It has suddenly appeared

as the thing one wears when one is not serious, sneaking in through the back door of leisure time."

It is a revival not without its economic and sociological overtones and even some physiological benefits.

In the years since World War II, the American male has staged two major rebellions against the hat in which the chief casualty was the fedora that once constituted the crowning glory, however drab, of businessmen's attire.

The first rebellion took place after World War II, when homecoming servicemen by the thousands decided it was possible to live without the fedora. A second rebellion took place in the mid-sixties, amid other rebellions against the establishment and its symbols.

By the time the sweet smoke cleared, the fedora no longer mattered greatly. According to John Molloy, a researcher and consultant on dress, the fedora is now an optional element of attire for men concerned with the impact of their clothing on those they deal with.

In his newly published book, "Dress for Success" (Wyden, \$9.95), Mr. Molloy devotes six lines in 245 pages to the hat. Researching on the importance of the hat as an element in businessmen's dress, he said, revealed that six lines were all hats merited.

"Meaningless" he proved hats are virtually meaningless," he said. "I first started testing them 10 or 11 years ago. At that time it was a positive in certain parts of the country to wear a hat. In the Midwest, in certain corporations, a hat was a required piece of equipment. It's virtually an optional now."

However, when it comes to the wearing of the so-called fun hats in leisure time, Mr. Molloy says tests show them to have a favorable impact on others, provided

the hats suggest what he described as an upper-middle-class pursuit—shooting grouse, hunting tigers or playing tennis, for example.

The hat manufacturers, said Charles Grood, the president of Paul Stuart, a highly successful men's apparel store in New York, had much to do with the decline of hat-wearing.

"They did not know how to adapt—like dinosaurs," he said. "They didn't understand what was happening to American taste."

Not a Necessity

What was wrong, he said, was that the hat was being treated as a necessity, not as an accessory—as something that stereotyped a man rather than as something that lent itself to flattery as a man and what he wore.

The stereotype, he said, was a "rather stiff, unbending, rigid, one-look type of hat that did not take into account either what was happening in styles or fashions or what a man really felt at ease with. It sat on his head."

Fashion aside, the advent of

The Babe Ruth look. His kind of cap outranks a fedora these days.

could weather provides a good reason for wearing a hat.

The head, notes John Rhoades, the program coordinator for Outward Bound, the outdoor adventure schools that grew out of a World War II survival training program, is the body's cooling mechanism. And going hatless



on a cold day can permit a prodigious loss of warmth.

"People have died in the outdoors because they didn't have something to keep their head warm," he insisted, adding the following advice: "If your feet are cold, put on a hat."

## WAVERLEY ROOT: If It's Got a Bristle, It Might Be a Bass

**B**ASS is a word of infinite confusion. It is applied, it sometimes seems indiscriminately, to a considerable number of fish, many of which are completely unrelated to the others. It happens that almost all of them must be pure coincidence) are both good game and good food fishes.

This chaotic state of affairs apparently stems from the Old English word *bæst*, which means "bristle." The very different fish known as bass are characterized in general by aggressively spiny dorsal fins. This is hardly a sound basis for zoological classification, but we may suppose that fishermen, who were on the spot before taxonomists were, did the naming, and anyone who has ever taken a smallmouth black bass off a hook can appreciate why this particular feature of the fish impressed them.

From the ancestral root, *bæst* developed in a number of Nordic languages into, confusingly, either bass or perch—Middle En-

glish *bæst*; Dutch *bass* (the source from which the French derived *bass*); German *Barsch*; and a variety of others.

Priority

The sea bass of the Mediterranean deserves priority both because it is probably the tastiest of them all, and because it has seniority; we know about it from ancient times. Saltwater fish or not, it ventures into lagoons where the water is only brackish and even mounts rivers for a considerable distance. The ancient Romans thought the sea bass caught in fresh water were the best. "At *in lupis in amne capri preferuntur*," Pliny wrote, but few would agree with him today. It will be noted that his word for this fish was "wolf"; it is indeed voracious, eating whatever smaller fish get in its way. It is still the sea wolf today—*lupo di mare* in French, *lupo di mare* in Italian, *Wolfbarsch* in German. This is the firm-fleshed white fish you see

grilling fragrantly over little fires of fennel twigs in Mediterranean seaside restaurants, where they will tell you that the fish called the *loup* in the Mediterranean is the same called the *bar* on France's Atlantic coast, which it mounts as far as the English Channel, only rarely venturing as far north, and into, the Baltic.

They are almost right. The Mediterranean fish is the common sea bass, the Atlantic variety is the striped sea bass (also sometimes called "sea perch" in French because it is considered to resemble the freshwater perch). Confusion between the *loup* and the *bar* is encouraged by the fact that 10 percent of the time the *loup* you eat romantically on the Mediterranean is actually *bar*, fished off La Rochelle (where it is called the *loubine*); the Mediterranean is unable to supply all the demand. The *bar*, though an excellent food fish, is nevertheless a little stronger in taste and

oilier than the *loup*, and is like-ly to be served with Hollandaise sauce or *à la provençale* instead of the *loup's* miniature fennel bonfire.

The sea bass found off the Atlantic coast of the United States is not the same fish as the European sea bass. The latter is *Dicentrarchus labrax*, or if it is the black-spotted bass, *Dicentrarchus punctatus*. The American sea basses belong to the genus *Morone*, of which there are four species. The best eating is probably *Morone americana*, sometimes called the white perch, which I suspect is the same fish called in another system. *Polyprion americanum*, which turns up off Africa, and provides one of the richest fish liver oils. The American saltwater species called by a number of names, including black bass and blackfish, is not very good eating; the Channel bass (also called the red drum) is only palatable when young. *Morone americana*, like the *loup*, often mounts rivers, changing from

salt to fresh, or partly fresh water, and *Morone* interbreeds, closely related to the yellow bass, found in the Mississippi and its tributaries, is exclusively a freshwater fish.

Saltwater Fish

Other saltwater fish referred to as bass, with more or less justification or with none at all, include a number of species from the Atlantic rockfish, an important item in the diet of the Pilgrims, which has since been transferred to the Pacific also; the weakfish; the white sea bass, excellent eating; the striped bass (unrelated to the Mediterranean fish of the same name); the sand bass; and, best of all, the confusedly named black sea bass, which has worked its way across the Pacific and is found at Chinese banquets, where it is placed on the table with its nose pointing towards the guest of honor.

The only European freshwater bass is disguised under the name

of "river perch." The most important freshwater bass are American, as one might suspect from the fact that the French word for black bass is *black bass*; they have been stocked in European waters, where the Germans pay them the compliment of calling them *Forsellbass*, trout bass. Some gourmet freshwater basses are better eating than sea bass, which is a matter of individual taste; no one can deny, in any case, that the smallmouth black bass is a culinary treat, usually restricted to the private fishermen who take them, for the only freshwater bass usually found on the market is the white bass.

Noble though they are, American bass have to put up with the indignity of being referred to by Southern fishermen as "haws" or "lunkers," thus adding insult to the injury done them when they are taken on today's plastic worms.

(c) 1975 by Waverley Root.

## Women's Role Theme Of E. Berlin Congress

**BERLIN, Oct. 20 (Reuters)**—About 2,000 delegates and observers from 131 countries assembled in East Berlin today for a four-day congress on the role of women in national and international life.

The congress, under the theme "Equality — Development and Peace," is one of the events of International Women's Year. It is a follow-up to an international women's conference in Mexico City from June 19 to July 2.

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## MUSIC IN LONDON

# The Old-Fashioned Robert Merrill

By Henry Pleasants

**LONDON, Oct. 20 (GHT)**—One read the program of Robert Merrill's first London recital at the Drury Lane Theatre last night with eyebrows raised in disbelief: gems from the Schirmer "Anthology of Italian Song," favorite baritone arias from Mozart operas; arias by Meyerbeer, Leoncavallo and Giordano; Hebrew—or rather Yiddish—songs by Ravel; arias by Verdi, and a closing group of spirituals, all with piano accompaniment by the recitalist's wife, Marion.

It took me back to the twenties and thirties when an earlier generation of American baritone, notably John Charles Thomas and Lawrence Tibbett, used to sing programs like that. Nowadays, on this side of the Atlantic, at least, it just isn't done, and hasn't been for a long time. A recital with piano is a song recital, and arias are reserved for the opera house, or at most for a spot as soloist with orchestra.

But there it was, an old-fashioned mixed bag, and it turned out to be an evening of mixed and sometimes surprising blessings. From a singer who has been a baritone mainstay of the Met for 30 years one expected much from the arias, less from the songs. In the event, it was the other way around. The arias rejected in the power and sheen

of a wonderfully preserved, admirably focused voice, but their reading was consistently as shallow—if not unimpressive—as the accompanying gestures were a semaphoric hapless and hammy. Not all the songs were much better, least of all the 18th-century Italian ones, but in Ravel's songs—"Mojaka, Mein Subm," "Frage die Welt die Alte Kasbe" and "Kaddish"—the expropriated vocalist suddenly yielded to the sensitive reader of a lyric and was revealed as an artist as well as just a singer.

The transformation was repeated among the scores with "If I Was a Rich Man" from "Fiddler on the Roof"—which Merrill played on Broadway—and "It Ain't Necessarily So" from "Porgy and Bess." Even gesture and facial expression were matched to character and text.

There were other pleasures in items where nothing much matters but voice, the arias, for example, and the familiar "Meditation" and "Toujours Walk Alone." In these he could just let that fine voice roll.

It should be added that the voice was flowing ever more freshly and freely as the evening progressed, that enunciation was exemplary, and that a large audience stayed and cheered until the last encore had been sung and the house lights announced that there would be no more.

## ON THE ARTS AGENDA

Michael Bakhtinoff will make his first London appearance since leaving the Soviet Union when he appears with the Royal Ballet at the Royal Opera House in Covent Garden on Oct. 23 and 24. He will perform "Romeo and Juliet" on Oct. 23 and 24 and "Swan Lake" on Oct. 24 and 25.

Two choreographies by John Neumeier will comprise the new ballet program of the Hamburg State Opera scheduled for its first performance Oct. 26. They are "Don Juan," to music of Gluck and Victoria, with sets and costumes by Philipp Sanjunt and with Fred Howard and François Klaus alternating in the title part, and "Le Sacre," to music of Stravinsky. Subsequent performances are scheduled for Oct. 27 and 28.

The combination of the Festival d'Automne, the Semaines Musicales Internationales de Paris

and the annual festival of the International Society of Contemporary Music will bring a heavy program of contemporary music to Paris in late October and early November. A total of 45 works by composers of 13 countries will be played in eight ISCM concerts from Oct. 25 to 30, mostly at the Théâtre de la Ville, including nine world premieres and 30 French first performances. Of Olivier Messiaen's "Des Canyons aux Étoiles" for piano and orchestra will be given Oct. 26 at the same theater with Yvonne Loriod as the soloist and Marcus Constant as conductor. Dieter Schnebel offers a survey of his work Oct. 25 to 26 at the Bouffes du Nord, and Maurice Kagel will move into the Musée Galliera to present his "Aussens" Nov. 5 to 8 and "Nero Nocturne" Nov. 14-17. A forum concerning the works of Kagel also is scheduled at the German Cultural Center, 17 Avenue d'Alsace, Oct. 28-Nov. 4.

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Applications must be received before October 29th. Suitably qualified firms will be invited to inspect the instructions to Tenderers, Conditions of Contract and Specification at the offices of the Consulting Engineers in Nairobi or Mombasa, in order to confirm their intention to tender.

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PARIS, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1975

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European Slump Seen Continuing Growth Rate Slowing for British Wages

By Clyde H. Farnsworth  
PARIS, Oct. 20 (NYT)—The Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development is predicting a slower-than-expected recovery in the industrialized world next year and an especially dark time for Western Europe.

Late '76 Upturn Is Set by OECD

These reports said President Ford would speak on energy, French President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing on monetary problems, West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt on the world economic situation and counter-recession measures, British Prime Minister Harold Wilson on North-South relations and foreign aid, and Italian Prime Minister Aldo Moro on East-West trade.

West German Upturn Tied To Curb on Wage Increases

By James Furlong

BONN, Oct. 20 (AP-DJ)—The West German economy probably will turn upward soon but the upswing cannot last unless workers settle for unchanged or smaller real wages next year, five leading economic research institutes said today.

£6-Limit Agreement Is Partly Responsible

LONDON, Oct. 20 (AP-DJ)—British pay increases are slowing, partly because of the government's limit of £6 a week on all wage rises.

The Department of Employment said today that the index for basic weekly wages rose in September 1975, up only 0.3 per cent from 1974 in August, the smallest monthly rise in two years, and up 26.7 per cent from year-earlier levels.

Shell Tanker Outlook Improves

The Royal Dutch/Shell group is registering very substantial losses on its tanker operations, but its tanker prospects still have improved somewhat in recent months, Sir Frank Macfarlane, chairman of Shell Transport, said in an interview with the Daily Telegraph.

Borden Sees Third-Quarter Gain

Borden Inc. expects third-quarter income to be about 15-per-cent higher than the 1974 period's 73 cents a share, Chairman A.P. Marus said.

Burns Reviewing His Position on N.Y.C.

From Wire Dispatches  
WASHINGTON, Oct. 20—Federal Reserve Board Chairman Arthur Burns, who has opposed direct federal aid for New York City, said today he is reviewing his position and might have different recommendations later this week.

FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

Chrysler-Mitsubishi Car Deal

Chrysler Corp. has agreed to double sales on its U.S. network of Japanese compact cars to 10,000 units a month as of next year, Mitsubishi Motor Corp. says.

Maserati to Resume Production

Maserati, the Italian maker of luxury cars put into liquidation by its French parent company Citroën last May, will resume production in January for an output of 400 units in 15 months.

Prices Rally On Wall St.

In Low Trade

GNP Growth Data, Du Pont Boost List

NEW YORK, Oct. 20 (NYT)—New York Stock Exchange prices climbed to a modest gain through mid-session, but picked up steam in late trading and finished with a fairly broad gain.

Helping support the market was a better-than-expected third-quarter earnings statement from Du Pont Co., the giant chemical manufacturer, and a government report of the biggest quarterly increase in U.S. gross national production in 20 years.

Analysts said light turnover indicated many investors were sitting on the sidelines pending further developments in New York City's fiscal crisis.

The Dow Jones Industrial average was 842.25 up 10.07 points.

Advancing issues moderately overcame declines about 850 to 555, and volume totaled 13.25 million shares compared with 15.65 million shares Friday.

Du Pont was a strong feature, climbing 2 3/4 to 118 5/8. It reported third-quarter per-share earnings of \$1.73 compared with \$1.43 a year ago.

Bache & Co. had said it expected Du Pont to come in with earnings of around \$1.25 to \$1.50 a share. A Bache analyst said the \$1.73 figure "underscores the recovery in the synthetic fiber business is coming along better than expected."

A block of 120,000 shares of Oklahoma Gas traded at 19 3/4 with the issue closing at 20 1/8, down 1/2. On Friday the company reported a small decline in net income for the year.

Watkins-Johnson gained 1 1/2 to 28 1/2. The company reported sharply higher third-quarter net.

Ethyl was off 1 1/8 at 27 1/8 after the company reported lower third-quarter net.

Prices on the American Stock Exchange closed mixed in light trading. The Amex index fell 0.11 to 83.37.

On the over-the-counter market the NASDAQ industrial average rose 0.88 to 82.35.

In Chicago, a late flurry of profit-taking cut early gains heavily in soybean futures on the Board of Trade but wheat, corn and oats remained fairly strong at the close.

Soybean meal and oil prices were irregular at the close.

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U.S. May Reject New Accord on Cocoa

By Victor Lusinchi

GENEVA, Oct. 20 (NYT)—A conference of cocoa producers and consumer nations completed here Saturday night the draft of an international price-stabilization pact that the U.S. delegation warned would probably be unacceptable to Washington.

The United States, the world's biggest consumer of cocoa, was cited in raising objections to the accord reached in the final hours of the four-week session by the Ivory Coast, the third most important producer after Ghana and Brazil.

But conference sources said that the Ivory Coast was likely to fall into line with the other producers at the 48-nation conference in accepting the accord, while there was uncertainty whether the United States would join the other consumer countries in approving the pact.

While the United States viewed a too high the minimum-maximum price range of 39-55 cents a pound for cocoa beans written into the accord, the African producers held out for higher prices. The current market price is actually a bit above the 55-cent maximum, conference officials say.

The new accord is not expected to have an immediate impact on the price of a chocolate bar for the individual consumer because

of the uncertainty over when provisions for influencing the market can become effective.

The cocoa negotiations, which were being formally completed today at a final plenary session, were the last of a basic product of major export interest to developing countries since U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger promised in his Sept. 1 speech to the United Nations that Washington would take a new look at price-stabilization commodity accords.

The United States has been traditionally wary of agreements that interfere with the normal formation of prices through the free interplay of supply and demand. However, the developing countries have been calling with growing insistence for international accords to guarantee their revenues from the raw materials

they supply to the industrialized world.

Washington approached the cocoa negotiations with the "positivistic" will to reach an accord, U.S. sources stress. While warning that U.S. approval was doubtful, the American delegation said that Washington would carefully examine the proposed pact before reaching a final judgment.

The proposed three-year pact, with a clause allowing its extension for two years, is to replace the current 30-nation cocoa agreement that expires on Sept. 30, 1976.

Earnings Reports by U.S. Companies

Am. Home Products			
	1975	1974	
Third Quarter	Revenue 623.90	563.86	
Profits	66.23	61.08	
Per Share	0.42	0.38	
Nine Months	Revenue 1,808.41	1,618.28	
Profits	190.15	171.0	
Per Share	1.19	1.07	
Babcock & Wilcox			
	1975	1974	
Third Quarter	Revenue 381.2	343.4	
Profits	7.263	6.89	
Per Share	0.60	0.57	
Nine Months	Revenue 1,271.1	880.3	
Profits	27.08	24.34	
Per Share	2.24	2.01	
Bankers Trust New York			
	1975	1974	
Third Quarter	Revenue 13.30	16.0	
Profits	1.26	1.53	
Per Share	1.30	1.80	
Nine Months	Revenue 41.50	50.30	
Profits	4.88	4.82	
Per Share	51.80	49.20	
Per Share	4.82	4.71	
A—Operating net. B—After securities transactions.			
Charter New York			
	1975	1974	
Third Quarter	Revenue 11.47	10.36	
Profits	1.31	1.18	
Per Share	1.36	1.02	
Nine Months	Revenue 35.56	29.99	
Profits	4.05	3.42	
Per Share	35.46	29.80	
Profits	4.04	3.40	
D—After securities transactions.			
Du Pont			
	1975	1974	
Third Quarter	Revenue 1,822.0	1,822.0	
Profits	86.0	119.0	
Per Share	1.72	2.43	
Nine Months	Revenue 5,297.9	5,277.0	
Profits	131.0	369.0	
Per Share	2.56	7.53	
Minnesota Mining			
	1975	1974	
Third Quarter	Revenue 815.9	777.9	
Profits	60.6	82.9	
Per Share	0.62	0.73	
Nine Months	Revenue 2,346.0	2,208.0	
Profits	184.70	237.80	
Per Share	1.62	2.10	

6 MONTH REPORT  
MARKETING GROWTH  
MAPCO's marketing arm, the Thermogas Division, reported that propane sales during the 12 months ending June 30, 1975, were up 15% over the comparable period a year ago. A detailed review is contained in our June 30 Quarterly Report. Write for a copy.  
mapco  
1437 S. Boulder Ave.  
Tulsa, Oklahoma 74119  
NYSE: MDA  
NYSE: MVSF • PSE

SOCIÉTÉ GÉNÉRALE DE BANQUE  
Belgium's oldest and largest banking group, implemented its decision to decentralize processing to the main branch level with Singer\* 1500 Intelligent Terminals. These terminals, operating off-line but with on-line access, are able to process up to 95% of all transactions. The result: greater accuracy and greater productivity with increased individual accountability. Société Générale de Banque has installed approximately 500 Singer terminals. The bank expects that number will increase to 700 before 1977.  
\*A trademark of The Singer Company

FIDELITY WORLD FUND  
Société Anonyme, Luxembourg  
R.C.B. 9497  
37, rue Notre-Dame, Luxembourg  
Notice of Annual General Meeting  
A General Meeting of shareholders was convened for September 30, 1975 but could not validly deliberate on item 6 of the agenda because of lack of quorum.  
Notice is hereby given that the adjourned General Meeting of shareholders of Fidelity World Fund, a société anonyme organized under the laws of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg (the "Fund"), will be held at the office of the Fund, 37, rue Notre-Dame, Luxembourg at 11.00 a.m. on November 6, 1975 for the following purposes:  
Article 3. By deletion of the last sentence of the first paragraph of the Articles of Incorporation:  
Article 4. By adding to the first paragraph of the following: "except that U.S. person shall not include (i) any party with which the Corporation may have concluded an investment management or advisory agreement, pursuant to Article 29 hereof, or (ii) any employee participant in a profit sharing plan or trust established for the benefit of the employees of any party with which the Corporation may have concluded an investment management or advisory agreement pursuant to Article 29 hereof or any beneficiary of any employee participant taking under the terms of such a profit sharing plan or trust as it may from time to time be amended."  
Article 16. By deletion in the second paragraph of the following: "to borrow in any form and proceed to the issue of bonds and debentures and/or notes or other evidences of indebtedness and determine the terms and conditions of such borrowing," and by adding at the end of the same paragraph the following: "provided, however, that the Corporation shall not have authority to: (a) acquire shares in other investment companies, investment trust or mutual funds, in corporate or other form, which invest in real estate or securities, according to the principle of diversification of risk; (b) pledge or otherwise encumber, or transfer or assign, for the purpose of securing debts, any of its securities or other assets; (c) borrow money, except in exceptional cases, provided, however, that such borrowing shall be for a short period of time only and shall not exceed ten percent of the value of the portfolio securities of the Corporation; or (d) engage in transactions for the sale of securities not at the time owned by the Corporation."  
Article 22. By adding to the last sentence of the second paragraph of the following: "and shall be made within 8 days after the Valuation Date specified by the Board of Directors for the repurchase of shares next following receipt by the Corporation of a Repurchase Statement of each request for repurchase."  
Article 24. By amending the third paragraph to read in full: "The Corporation may at any time and from time to time suspend the determination of Net Asset Value of shares, and the purchase of its shares from its shareholders: (a) during any period (other than ordinary holidays or customary weekend closings) when any market or stock exchange is closed on which a significant portion of the Corporation's investments is quoted and which is the main market or stock exchange for such significant part of the Corporation's investments, provided that the closing of such exchange affects the valuation of the investments of the Corporation quoted thereon; or during any period when dealings on such market or stock exchange are substantially restricted or suspended, provided such restriction or suspension affects the valuation of the investments of the Corporation quoted thereon; or (b) during any period when an emergency exists as a result of which (i) disposal by the Corporation of investments which constitute a substantial portion of the assets of the Corporation is not practically feasible, (ii) it is not possible to transfer funds involved in the acquisition or disposition of investments at the quoted rates of exchange, or (iii) it is not practically feasible for the Corporation fairly to determine the Net Asset Value of shares in the Corporation," and in the last paragraph by deletion of "bad faith, gross negligence and" from the first sentence and by inserting therein after the words "delegate of the Board" the following words in a parenthesis: "specifically including a custodian bank appointed by the Board for that purpose"; and by amending the final sentence of the last paragraph to read in full: "The result of each calculation of Net Asset Value shall be certified by a director or by a duly authorized representative of a delegate of the Board (specifically including a custodian bank appointed for that purpose by the Board)."  
2. Consideration of such other business as may properly come before the meeting.  
The conduct of the shareholders' meeting shall be governed by the quorums required by law. Shareholders are advised that under Luxembourg law no quorum is required at this meeting in order for valid decisions to be taken on the items of the agenda. Resolutions to be proposed on item 1 of the agenda will require the concurrence of two thirds of the total number of shares represented at the meeting. Subject to the limitations imposed by law and by the Articles of Incorporation of the Fund, each share is entitled to one vote. A shareholder may act at any meeting by proxy.  
Dated: October 3, 1975.  
By Order of the Board of Directors

Monsanto Group Finds N. Sea Oil  
ST. LOUIS, Oct. 20 (Reuters)—Monsanto Co. said today its Ansanito Oil Co. of the U.K. subsidiary completed a well in the North Sea that tested at an average flow rate of 4,200 barrels of oil a day.  
Monsanto oil is the operator of the five-company Ansanito joint venture exploration group.  
The company said the well is located in the 15/21 block of the British portion of the North Sea, 10 miles northeast of Aberdeen, Scotland.  
Monsanto owns 33.3 per cent of the well. Other companies with an interest are Elflore Co., Elf Petroleum Ltd., Elf Petroleum Ltd., and Deimex, of West Germany.



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## News... Bolsa de Madrid

**OCT. 17, 1975**

**(On Prentiss)**

COMPANY	INDUS.	1975 HIGH-LOW	CLOS. PRICE Oct. 17	TUES-FRI. HIGH-LOW	P/E	YIELD (%)	-EARN. PER SHR. 72 '73 '74	SHRS. OUTST. (000)	LATEST COMPANY NEWS
B. BILBAO	Bank	5158 - 3995	3715	3715 - 3625	24	1.5	146.89 - 137.89 - 154.25	24,705	Pts. 53.90 net dividend for 1974.
B. HISP.-AMERICANO	Bank	3750 - 2285	2575	2575 - 2500	16	2.1	145.25 - 146.86 - 139.82	27,127	Pts. 55.40 net dividend for 1974. Increase No. of shares to June by 5,897.
B. SANTANDER	Bank	2625 - 1815	1835	1835 - 1815	18	1.4	112.48 - 143.75 - 138.76	28,800	Increase of capital at rate of 2 new shares for 9 old shares.
B. URQUJO	Bank	6330 - 5258	5800	5800 - 5330	15	2.5	223.20 - 221.9 - 378.9	6,101	Pts. 140 net dividend for 1974.
B. YIZCAYA	Bank	4350 - 2850	3085	3100 - 3000	20	1.5	165.89 - 164.45 - 151.28	14,630	Pts. 38.89 net dividend for 1974.
ALTOS HORNOS	Heavy Ind	7040 - 642.50	655	675 - 685	6	6.5	169 - 128 - 118.38	13,770	Pts. 42.50 net dividend for 1974.
ECHEVARRIA	Heavy Ind	2220 - 1350	1359	1400 - 1358	4	7.3	348 - 355.98 - 342.90	1,194	Pts. 97.93 net dividend for 1974 499,000 new shares in 1975.
GALERS, PRECIADOS.	Dist.Store	2380 - 1790	1740	1740 - 1740	19	3.1	90.31 - 95 - 103.71	5,992	Pts. 40 net dividend for 1974.
TELEFONICA	Electr.	1415 - 945	975	975 - 955	19	4.1	48.92 - 51.04 - 51.46	205,495	Increase No. of shares Sept. 16/Oct. 18, 1975, by 41,699. Net dividend Pts. 40.37.
TUBACEX	Heavy Ind	1765 - 1180	1370	1390 - 1358	11	3.8	92 - 104 - 122.90	2,805	Pts. 52.50 net dividend for 1974.

(a) P/E calculated on '74 earnings

# ANNOUNCEMENT BY OCCIDENTAL OF LIBYA, INC.

OCCIDENTAL OF LIBYA, INC., HEREBY NOTIFIES ALL CONCERNED THAT UNDER ITS CONCESSION AGREEMENTS WITH THE GOVERNMENT OF THE LIBYAN ARAB REPUBLIC, COVERING CONCESSIONS 102 AND 103 (NOW HELD JOINTLY WITH THE NATIONAL OIL COMPANY OF LIBYA), IT IS GRANTED THE EXCLUSIVE RIGHT TO EXPLORE FOR, PRODUCE, PROCESS AND EXPORT OR OTHERWISE DISPOSE OF CRUDE OIL, NATURAL GAS AND OTHER HYDROCARBONS. ALL EXPORTS OF HYDROCARBONS FROM THESE CONCESSIONS ARE FROM ZUEITINA, LIBYA, AND THE CRUDE OIL IS COMMONLY CALLED "ZUEITINA CRUDE".

THE GOVERNMENT OF THE LIBYAN ARAB REPUBLIC HAS PROPOSED TO SELL, AND OFFER FOR SALE, THE COMPANY'S CRUDE OIL AND OTHER HYDROCARBONS PRODUCED FROM ITS CONCESSION AGREEMENTS TO THIRD PARTIES.

THIS UNILATERAL ACTION BY THE LIBYAN GOVERNMENT CONSTITUTES A BREACH OF THE COMPANY'S CONCESSION AGREEMENTS, ITS PROPERTY RIGHTS AND ITS CONTRACTUAL PURCHASE RIGHTS, AND IS A VIOLATION OF ESTABLISHED PRINCIPLES OF LAW, INCLUDING PRINCIPLES OF INTERNATIONAL LAW.

WE CALL TO YOUR ATTENTION THAT THE COMPANY REGARDS ITS RIGHTS UNDER ITS CONCESSION AGREEMENTS AS CONTINUING IN FULL FORCE AND EFFECT AND THAT NEITHER THE NATIONAL OIL COMPANY OF LIBYA NOR ANY OTHER PERSON HAS THE RIGHT TO EXPORT OR SELL, OR HAS ANY OTHER RIGHTS WITH RESPECT TO THE CRUDE OIL AND OTHER HYDROCARBONS WHICH BELONG TO OCCIDENTAL OF LIBYA, INC. THE COMPANY INTENDS TO TAKE SUCH ACTION AS IT DEEMS APPROPRIATE TO PROTECT AND ENFORCE ITS PROPERTY RIGHTS AGAINST THOSE WHO, BY THE PURCHASE OF THE CRUDE OIL OR OTHER HYDROCARBONS, THE NEGOTIATION OR CONCLUSION OF A CONTRACT RELATING TO THE CONCESSIONS, OR OTHERWISE, INTERFERE OR ATTEMPT TO INTERFERE WITH SUCH PROPERTY RIGHTS OR CAUSE OR ATTEMPT TO CAUSE FURTHER BREACHES IN OCCIDENTAL'S CONTRACTUAL RIGHTS TO ACQUIRE ADDITIONAL AMOUNTS OF ZUEITINA CRUDE AS PRODUCED FROM THESE CONCESSIONS.

## OCCIDENTAL OF LIBYA, INC.

**A SUBSIDIARY OF OCCIDENTAL PETROLEUM CORPORATION.**

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(Continued on next page.)

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-772- Stocks and Bonds in \$										-772- Stocks and Bonds in \$									
P/E 100s. High Low Last chg										P/E 100s. High Low Last chg									
30	424	Ohio	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	245	14	245	14	245	14	245	14	245	14
31	424	Ohio	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	245	14	245	14	245	14	245	14	245	14
32	424	Ohio	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	245	14	245	14	245	14	245	14	245	14
33	424	Ohio	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	245	14	245	14	245	14	245	14	245	14
34	424	Ohio	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	245	14	245	14	245	14	245	14	245	14
35	424	Ohio	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	245	14	245	14	245	14	245	14	245	14
36	424	Ohio	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	245	14	245	14	245	14	245	14	245	14
37	424	Ohio	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	245	14	245	14	245	14	245	14	245	14
38	424	Ohio	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	245	14	245	14	245	14	245	14	245	14
39	424	Ohio	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	245	14	245	14	245	14	245	14	245	14
40	424	Ohio	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	245	14	245	14	245	14	245	14	245	14
41	424	Ohio	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	245	14	245	14	245	14	245	14	245	14
42	424	Ohio	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	245	14	245	14	245	14	245	14	245	14
43	424	Ohio	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	245	14	245	14	245	14	245	14	245	14
44	424	Ohio	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	245	14	245	14	245	14	245	14	245	14
45	424	Ohio	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	245	14	245	14	245	14	245	14	245	14
46	424	Ohio	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	245	14	245	14	245	14	245	14	245	14
47	424	Ohio	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	245	14	245	14	245	14	245	14	245	14
48	424	Ohio	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	245	14	245	14	245	14	245	14	245	14
49	424	Ohio	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	245	14	245	14	245	14	245	14	245	14
50	424	Ohio	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	245	14	245	14	245	14	245	14	245	14
51	424	Ohio	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	245	14	245	14	245	14	245	14	245	14
52	424	Ohio	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	245	14	245	14	245	14	245	14	245	14

## NEW YORK, Oct. 20.—Cash [

ORANGE JUICE (15.00¢ Ret)					
New	\$2.83	\$2.85	\$1.90	\$1.99	\$82.25
Jan	62.89	62.90	62.90	62.90	62.90
Mar	64.71	64.80	64.70	64.70	66.15
May	66.70	66.90	66.80	66.75	67.25
Jul	68.60	68.90	68.50	68.50	69.45
Sales:	135.				
COTTON NO. 2 (50.00¢ Ret)					
Dec	\$2.51	\$2.49	\$1.67	\$1.67	\$3.00
Jan	52.50	52.50	52.50	52.50	54.15
Mar	54.70	54.70	53.10	53.10	55.10
May	56.70	56.70	54.05	54.05	55.50
Jul	58.60	58.60	56.05	56.05	57.00
Sales:	25.10	55.10	64.25	64.25	65.50
Dec	\$2.50				\$3.50
Jan	58.50				59.50
COLD (10¢ Ret)					
Oct	145.90	145.90	145.90	145.75	144.90
Dec	146.40	146.80	145.50	146.00	146.30
Feb	146.80	146.80	145.10	145.95	146.10
Apr	147.30	147.30	145.10	145.10	146.10
Jun	153.10	153.10	152.10	152.90	152.10
Aug	154.40	155.40	154.00	155.40	154.90
Oct	156.90	156.90	155.10	156.90	157.20
Dec	159.40	159.70	159.00	159.00	159.40
Sales estimated:	759.				

CHICAGO FUTURES						
WHEAT (5,000 bu)						
	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar
Dec	4.98	4.17	4.05	4.12	4.04	4.19
Mar	4.19	4.21	4.19	4.25	4.19	4.20
May	4.23 1/2	4.23 1/2	4.23 1/2	4.23 1/2	4.23 1/2	4.23 1/2
Jul	4.19 1/2	4.29	4.19 1/2	4.27	4.19	4.20
Sep	4.18	4.35	4.30	4.23 1/2	4.34	4.20

CORN (5,000 bu)						
	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar
Dec	3.07	3.03 1/2	2.97 1/2	3.01 1/2	2.95	2.91 1/2
Mar	2.91 1/2	3.06 1/2	3.00	2.93 1/2	2.90 1/2	2.90 1/2
May	3.01	3.06 1/2	3.00	2.93 1/2	2.90 1/2	2.90 1/2
Jul	2.94	2.98	2.94	2.95 1/2	2.94	2.94
Sep	2.90	3.02	3.00	2.91 1/2	2.90	2.90
Oct	2.86	2.98	2.98	2.87	2.88	2.88

SOYBEANS (5,000 bu)						
	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar
Nov	5.25	5.28	5.21	5.24	5.24	5.24 1/2
Jan	5.28	5.24 1/2	5.24	5.27	5.28	5.28
Mar	5.28	5.24 1/2	5.24	5.27	5.28	5.28
May	5.32	5.24	5.24	5.24	5.24	5.28
Jul	5.28	5.21	5.28	5.21	5.28	5.28
Sep	5.28	5.21	5.28	5.21	5.28	5.28
Oct	5.25	5.27	5.25	5.25	5.25	5.24 1/2
Nov	5.25	5.28	5.24	5.28	5.28	5.28
Dec	5.25	5.27	5.24	5.28	5.28	5.27

SOYBEAN OIL (60,000 lbs)						
	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar
Oct	20.50	21.40	20.70	21.25	21.50	21.50
Dec	20.75	21.40	20.70	21.25	21.50	21.50
Jan	21.00	21.40	20.70	21.25	21.50	21.50
Mar	21.00	21.55	21.00	21.00	21.25	21.25
May	21.00	21.55	21.00	21.00	21.25	21.25
Jul	21.00	21.55	21.00	21.00	21.25	21.25
Sep	20.75	21.55	21.00	21.00	21.25	21.25
Oct	20.75	21.55	21.00	21.00	21.25	21.25

SOYBEAN MEAL (60 tons)						
	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar
Oct	134.00	134.00	134.00	134.00	134.00	134.00
Dec	134.00	134.00	134.00	134.00	134.00	134.00
Jan	134.00	134.00	134.00	134.00	134.00	134.00
Mar	134.00	134.00	134.00	134.00	134.00	134.00
May	134.00	141.20	134.00	140.00	140.00	140.00
Jul	142.00	142.00	141.00	141.00	143.00	143.00
Sep	141.00	142.00	141.00	141.00	143.00	143.00
Oct	141.00	142.00	141.00	141.00	143.00	143.00

SILVER (500 TROY TONS)						
	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar
Oct	497.00	497.00	495.50	496.00	495.50	495.50

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Dec	No	159	75	625	151	25	141
Mar	Trade	159	75	625	151	25	141
	Loss						
	COFA						
	605	660	665	562	56	599	599
	226	65	30	37	61	599	599
	617	660	611	612	611	626	626
	683	598	600	602	606	606	606
	No Trade	598	598	598	598	598	598
	390	598	598	598	598	598	598
	2,485	598	598	598	598	598	598
	No Trade	598	598	598	598	598	598
	COFA						
	258	751	746	748	752	751	754
	751	751	746	748	752	751	754
	748	748	748	748	743	743	743
	746	748	738	739	743	743	743
	747	744	737	739	742	742	742
	20	744	737	739	743	743	743

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**Westde**

**Düsseldorf P.O. Box 1**



When selecting your international banking partner there are a number of vital questions you have to ask yourself. One concerns efficiency. "Can the bank meet my standards of efficiency?"

WestLB knows it can and here are some reasons why.

German industry and commerce enjoy a worldwide reputation for efficiency, and WestLB grew up at the very heart of the country's economic life. Located in the State of North Rhine Westphalia which includes the Ruhr industrial district, the bank is accustomed to the highest demands on its abilities. A minute-by-minute flow of business information is constantly being received and translated into effective action. Efficiency is a prerequisite to success in this competitive environment.

WestLB's growth record bears ample testimony to its capabilities. It has succeeded in becoming one of the largest banks (ranking among the top 10 in the world) and it also achieved international success in new fields as new issues, project finance and leasing.

WestLB's balance sheet total exceeding DM 50,000 billion places it at the head of the State of North Rhine Westphalia's largest financial organization of the Sparkassen (Savings Banks). WestLB not only has an international foundation; its functions as a bank are also recognized by public law which gives it access to vast resources.

WestLB's services are enlarged by the authorization to issue bearer bonds, enable WestLB's

full commercial banking services to tailor-made finance leasing, and from syndicated loans to private placements.

WestLB's international clients have come to appreciate the Bank's flexibility. After evaluating a corporate or public customer's requirements, WestLB selects and recommends the appropriate financing package. It may involve the organization of an underwriting syndicate, a private placement, a Eurocurrency loan or even a direct participation. Perhaps finance leasing is called for, and if the setting-up of operations in Germany is contemplated, WestLB can arrange for the planning, building and complete leasing of suitable real estate and equipment. A highly developed advisory service on mergers and acquisitions rounds off the many facilities.

Both investment counselling and portfolio management benefit from the Bank's vast experience in sponsoring its own funds and the successful management of mutual and real estate funds. WestLB's daily trading on leading German stock exchanges, active stockbroking and bond dealing provide it with an in-depth familiarity with the securities business.

However, efficiency is only one of the many qualities WestLB has to offer. Before making a final choice about your international banking partner you should ask yourself other important questions. "Is the bank absolutely trustworthy?" "Has it the depth of experience I need?" "Is it truly international?"

For WestLB's answers, contact us directly, or ask your local bankers to put you in touch with us.

Düsseldorf P.O. Box 1128



## New York Stock Exchange Trading, Oct. 20

High	Low	Stocks and Divs	P/E	High	Low	Stocks and Divs	P/E	High	Low	Stocks and Divs	P/E
100	98	3000	10	100	98	3000	10	100	98	3000	10
100	98	3000	10	100	98	3000	10	100	98	3000	10
100	98	3000	10	100	98	3000	10	100	98	3000	10
100	98	3000	10	100	98	3000	10	100	98	3000	10
100	98	3000	10	100	98	3000	10	100	98	3000	10
100	98	3000	10	100	98	3000	10	100	98	3000	10
100	98	3000	10	100	98	3000	10	100	98	3000	10
100	98	3000	10	100	98	3000	10	100	98	3000	10
100	98	3000	10	100	98	3000	10	100	98	3000	10
100	98	3000	10	100	98	3000	10	100	98	3000	10

## Selected Over-the-Counter Stocks

High	Low	Stocks and Divs	P/E	High	Low	Stocks and Divs	P/E
100	98	3000	10	100	98	3000	10
100	98	3000	10	100	98	3000	10
100	98	3000	10	100	98	3000	10
100	98	3000	10	100	98	3000	10
100	98	3000	10	100	98	3000	10
100	98	3000	10	100	98	3000	10
100	98	3000	10	100	98	3000	10
100	98	3000	10	100	98	3000	10
100	98	3000	10	100	98	3000	10
100	98	3000	10	100	98	3000	10

## DC Gold Index Quotation

Open	Close	High	Low
100	98	100	98
100	98	100	98
100	98	100	98
100	98	100	98
100	98	100	98
100	98	100	98
100	98	100	98
100	98	100	98
100	98	100	98
100	98	100	98

## FCE Quotations

Open	Close	High	Low
100	98	100	98
100	98	100	98
100	98	100	98
100	98	100	98
100	98	100	98
100	98	100	98
100	98	100	98
100	98	100	98
100	98	100	98
100	98	100	98

High	Low	Stocks and Divs	P/E	High	Low	Stocks and Divs	P/E
100	98	3000	10	100	98	3000	10
100	98	3000	10	100	98	3000	10
100	98	3000	10	100	98	3000	10
100	98	3000	10	100	98	3000	10
100	98	3000	10	100	98	3000	10
100	98	3000	10	100	98	3000	10
100	98	3000	10	100	98	3000	10
100	98	3000	10	100	98	3000	10
100	98	3000	10	100	98	3000	10
100	98	3000	10	100	98	3000	10

Quand le moment sera venu...

Audemars Piguet  
la plus prestigieuse des signatures

## NEW ISSUE

This advertisement appears as a matter of record only. These notes have been sold outside the United States of America.

8th September, 1975

**U.S.\$ 100,000,000**

**EUROPEAN INVESTMENT BANK**

9% Notes of 1975 due 15th September, 1980

Issue Price 99 1/2 per cent

Interest payable annually on 15th September

Union Bank of Switzerland (Securities) Limited

Banca Commerciale Italiana Credit Suisse White Weld Limited

Deutsche Bank Aktiengesellschaft Kreditbank S.A. Luxembourg

Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas Robert Fleming & Co. Limited

Kuhn, Loeb & Co. Societe Generale

Societe Generale de Banque S.A. Swiss Bank Corporation (Overseas) Limited

Westdeutsche Landesbank Girozentrale

Algemeen Bank Nederland N.V.	Banque Paribas	Banque Paribas	Banque Paribas
Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris	Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris	Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris	Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris
Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris	Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris	Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris	Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris
Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris	Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris	Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris	Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris
Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris	Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris	Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris	Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris
Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris	Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris	Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris	Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris
Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris	Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris	Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris	Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris
Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris	Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris	Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris	Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris
Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris	Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris	Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris	Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris
Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris	Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris	Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris	Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris

We are pleased to announce that

**GEORGE P. HUTCHINSON**

has become a Vice President

of Salomon Brothers.

Salomon Brothers International Limited  
One Moorgate, London EC2R 6AB, England

## NEW ISSUE

These Securities are not being offered to the public.

October 21, 1975

**\$20,500,000**

**Auburn Industrial Development Authority**

**Auburn Steel Company, Inc. Project**

\$18,600,000 9 1/2% Series A Bonds due 20 years

\$ 1,000,000 8 1/2% Series B Bonds due 20 years

\$ 900,000 8 1/2% Series C Bonds due 10 years

Auburn Steel Company, Inc. (a joint venture owned by Alcoa & Co., Ltd., Kyoel Steel Works, Ltd. and Alcoa America, Inc.) financed a major portion of its cost to construct a mini-steel mill in Auburn, New York through the placement of the above securities. The Salomon Bank, Limited and the Kyoel Bank, Limited guaranteed certain obligations under the terms of the transaction.

The private placement of the above securities with United States institutional investors was accomplished with the assistance of the undersigned.

**Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith**  
Incorporated

## Currency Rates

October 20, 1975

By reading across this table of yesterday's closing inter-bank exchange rates, one can find the value of the major currencies in the national currencies of each of the following countries. These rates do not take into account bank service charges.

The following are dollar values only: Danish krona: 5.46535; Swiss franc: 2.00371; French franc: 6.55957; German mark: 3.37563; Italian lira: 2036.27; Japanese yen: 360.87; Spanish peseta: 166.639; Swedish krona: 4.66339; British pound: 0.69333; Hong Kong dollar: 7.80632; New Zealand dollar: 0.47563; Australian dollar: 0.74563; Canadian dollar: 0.71563; Mexican peso: 16.6393; Argentine peso: 48.3603; Chilean peso: 80.3333; Colombian peso: 200.483; Costa Rican colón: 100.000; Cuban peso: 24.0000; Dominican peso: 20.0000; Ecuadorian sucre: 25.0000; Guatemalan quetzal: 23.3600; Honduran lempira: 23.8000; Indian rupee: 47.5360; Indonesian rupiah: 1,000.000; Israeli sheqel: 3.48360; Kenyan shilling: 100.000; Liberian dollar: 1.00000; Malayan dollar: 2.36000; Maltese lira: 0.25337; Moroccan dirham: 20.4836; Nicaraguan córdoba: 100.000; Norwegian krone: 4.75633; Pakistani rupee: 100.000; Peruvian sol: 3.40000; Philippine peso: 48.3603; Polish zloty: 100.000; Portuguese escudo: 200.483; Romanian leu: 100.000; Saudi riyal: 2.03625; Singapore dollar: 0.71563; South African rand: 1.48360; South Korean won: 100.000; Sri Lankan rupee: 100.000; Thai baht: 50.0000; Turkish lira: 100.000; Ugandan shilling: 100.000; Venezuelan bolivar: 200.483; West German mark: 3.37563; Yugoslav dinar: 100.000.

(\*) Commercial franc. (\*\*) Units of 100. (x) Units of 1,000. (y) Units of 100,000. (z) Units of 1,000,000.

Amounts needed to buy one pound.

Source: Reuters, London, October 20, 1975.

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Amounts needed to buy one pound.



## American Stock Exchange Trading, Oct. 20

[illegible][illegible]

## Toronto Stocks

[illegible]

## International Bonds Traded in Europe

[illegible]

**INAUGURATION OF THE  
REPRESENTATIVE OFFICE  
IN MANILA (Philippine Islands)**

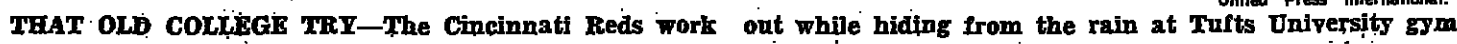






# **Unbeaten Bengals Intercept Raiders**

"We were getting a little itchy sitting around the hotel," said Merv Rettenmund. "This beats spending the day in the room. We're getting 20 swings each there and the pitchers are all throwing for 10 minutes. It'd be worse if we were one game down instead of one up."



**By Red Smith**

is necessary he would send Gul-  
lett against Bill Lee. That way,

By Sam Goldaper.

\$1.5-million contract with the New York Nets.

second hole of sudden-death playoff yesterday to defeat Larry Simpson and win the Texas Open—the first Professional Golfers Association-tour title since 1970.

was the PGA champion in 1967 and has a lifetime exemption from playing qualifying rounds at tournaments.

GIL Morgan, an optometrist, finished third, which gave him a \$8,875 prize. January got

range is in the backcourt with  
Lester, Laubschitz, and Taylor.  
Westphal, the ex-Celtic  
McDonough, Pinder, J.A. Stewart  
Walker.  
Phoenix 8, Winnipeg 5 (Momonen 3,  
Houston, Cormier, Florek; Redberg, ML-

**WHL Results**  
Sunday's Games  
Edmonton 4, Cincinnati 2 (Baird 2, Neill).  
Houston 6, Cleveland 5 (Preston, Labaree, Labaree, Hall, Tawick).

LARRY, LAUBERT, ALAN TAYLOR,  
 Hume; McDonough, Funder, J.A. Stewart  
 2. Walker;  
 Phoenix S. Winnipeg 5 (Monahan J.  
 Hunsan. Cormier. Plarek; Hedberg, M-  
 lex, Lindstrom, Kelnig).



## Art Buchwald

## A Nixon Comeback

WASHINGTON—The new Nixon was sitting on the porch of La Casa Pacifica at San Clemente slumped in his chair staring out at the sea. The old Nixon, carrying a golf bag, came out faintly whistling "Hail to the Chief."

"Where are you going?" the new Nixon asked bitterly.

"I'm going to play golf with the Teamsters at La Costa," the old Nixon said.

"What a day!" "How can you play golf when we've been through?" the new Nixon asked.

"Cheer up, Dicky boy," the old Nixon said. "We're on the cover of Newsweek magazine. Did you ever dream we'd ever make the cover of Newsweek again?"

The new Nixon shook his head. "I don't get it. You never give up, do you?"

The old Nixon said, "You're damn right I never give up. They had me counted out after the presidential election in 1960. They said I couldn't get elected dogcatcher after I lost for governor in 1962. But I fooled them, Dicky."

The new Nixon said, "You're damn right I never give up. They had me counted out after the presidential election in 1960. They said I couldn't get elected dogcatcher after I lost for governor in 1962. But I fooled them, Dicky."

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A worker says, 'It seems it will take a long time to build Communism.' His boss does not reply.

## New Soviet Film Offers 'Gripping' Insights

By Peter Osnos

MOSCOW (UPI)—At a large building site somewhere in the Soviet Union, a team of workers is given a bonus for over-fulfilling the work plan. But the men refuse the prize, saying it is undeserved and that, in fact, conditions on the site as a whole are deplorable.

A meeting of the local Communist party committee, made up mainly of senior officials at the site, is hurriedly called to hear a sad-faced foreman named Potapov explain the workers' decision and tell a dismal tale of shortages and management blunders that are undermining the construction.

"I don't know when it all started," one of Potapov's men is quoted as saying, "but we take the abnormal for the normal, the unacceptable for the acceptable, the unsatisfactory for the substantiated."

The surprising feature of this blunt commentary on failings in Soviet industry is that it is contained in a fascinating new film called "The Bonus," which is being shown widely here as an adaptation of the screenplay that also was adapted in Moscow and Leningrad—and promoted as an important political statement in the press and at closed party meetings.

The message, apparently meant for Soviet audiences, is that workers should place the quality of their efforts above any material or personal benefits and insist that others do the same.

"The broader interests of our national economy," one newspaper said in an enthusiastic review the other day, "depend directly on the interests of each member of our society."

That is an essentially Marxist proposition that poses no challenge to standard Soviet dogma. But in the process, "The Bonus" also offers a gripping—and notably frank—analysis of attitudes and practices in the Soviet system that reveal defects often rarely have an opportunity to see discussed.

There are glimpses, for instance, of such sensitive matters as the hindrances of party control over routine management decisions at the site, the pressures of fulfilling a plan devised by central authority, the bureaucratic fear of retribution and a belief that, in the Soviet state, individuals cannot bring about change.

Even the most fundamental of doubts is posed. Surveying the mess at the project, one of Potapov's young workers says dryly, "It seems it will take a long time to build Communism."

"What did you answer him?" Potapov is asked.

"I answered nothing," he says.

Most of the film dwells on the emotional discussion at the small party meeting over whether to allow the workers to refuse the bonus—in effect, admitting that Potapov's charges are right.

The drama is in the tensions of mounting disclosure, with the pace and technique of a good courtroom saga.

All present are aware that the consequences of reporting Potapov's refusal—with its reasons—are certain to cause a scandal at higher echelons that will hurt the careers of managers, engineers and bookkeepers. Pleading for a cover-up near the end, the project director says, "I ask not out of fear of punishment... at least not only because of it."

From the outset, it develops, the site (apparently the construction of a large factory) had been poorly prepared, but work went ahead anyway on a timetable devised by some remote ministry, spurred itself by a requirement to fulfill the current five-year plan.

Batarov, the unfortunate project director, says he resisted starting before such essentials as access roads were ready, but never threatened to quit, "because they would have found some other guy to comply."

Lack of materials and similar shortcomings, he insists, are not his fault. As problems increased, the original work schedule was manipulated to make it easier. And now for meeting those reduced goals for quality and timing, Potapov's men are

being rewarded—cited for taking third place in a contest for "socialist emulation."

"We won no real place in emulation," Potapov shouts, "and the bonus is phony."

In fact, he says, the workers have lost far more money than their bonuses in wasted time. During that week, three half days were idle because of a shortage of cement and on the fourth day, he spent hours searching for doors in a warehouse.

"We did not fulfill the original plan," Potapov says, "because there is no order on our site."

In a short recess, Batarov glumly smokes a cigarette with the young party secretary. "I always consult you before making a decision," the director insists, presumably seeking backing for his position.

"I am a party organizer," the other replies crisply. "Do you want the party committee to have no more rights than any of the other site departments?"

But ultimately, it is the party official who lends his crucial support to Potapov. The foreman learns that some of his men have decided to take the bonus after all. Dejected, he leaves and the rest of the committee with relief consider the matter closed.

"We all like to mount rostrums and speak glibly about the fine qualities of the working man," the party secretary says finally, "but when a worker comes to us to say what is wrong, we try to put him down. Do you know why those men changed their minds? Because they don't believe Potapov will succeed."

"They don't believe anything can be changed."

A vote is taken. The result is 4-3 in favor of Potapov.

"The Bonus" was written by Alexander Gelman, a former party secretary at a construction site. It was directed by Sergei Miloserdanov, who previously has not attracted much attention. And Potapov is played by Yevgeny Leonov, usually a comic, whose dignity makes the idealism he represents credible.

After an unsuccessful escape attempt and "never expecting to see a white person again," Mrs. Morgan wrote that she married an Indian chief. Several months later, George Custer and the 7th Cavalry helped rescue her and sent her home.

"After I came back the road seemed rough," Mrs. Morgan concluded her account. "And I often wished they had never found me."

The papers, which span the years 1864 to 1886, had been commissioned by Miss Stratton's great-grandmother, Lilla Day Monroe, a prominent 19th-century

There, scrawled on thousands of pieces of paper, were 770 personal memoirs of postmistresses and women preachers, mayors, teachers and farmhands who grew up in a time when the West had yet to be won, and when covered wagons, stagecoach rides and Indian raids were common.

Collected by Miss Stratton's great-grandmother, who had planned to compile them into a book, the entries contain enough detail to make a feature-length film.

In one essay, a pioneer named Anna Morgan described how a month after she was married she was kidnapped by Indians, who made her carry water and wood

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## The West as Seen by the Women Who Helped Win It

By Dena Kleiman

CAMBRIDGE, Mass. (UPI)—A set of autobiographical manuscripts written by hundreds of pioneer women—believed by scholars to offer a unique glimpse into Kansas frontier life a century ago—was recently discovered in a Topeka attic, 50 years after it was put into a file cabinet and forgotten.

Hidden among old toys, trunks and yellowing wedding gowns, the manuscripts were discovered by Joanna Stratton, a Radcliffe student, who, while visiting her grandmother, yanked open a file cabinet.

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## PEOPLE: Rossellini Speaks Out On Porn, Violence

Italian film director Roberto Rossellini, 69, has come out strongly against violence and pornography, particularly in the movies. In a letter to *Fausto*, a leftist Rome daily, he said that the media had created a climate in which misdeeds and criminals could come out of hiding, that the media had furnished them with information by making aberrations seem a part of current ethics. Rossellini is currently making a film about Jesus.



Roberto Rossellini... a statem

Thomas Austin Preston Jr., 47, better known as Amarillo Slim, one of America's top poker players, was arrested Sunday in Amarillo and charged with book-making. Justice of the Peace Roy Rydell set bond at \$25,000 for him and Karl Summers. Amarillo Slim won \$60,000 at the world series of poker in Las Vegas in 1973.

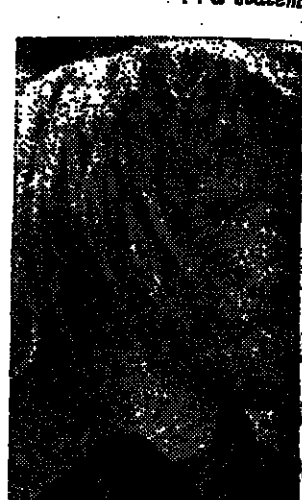
Canadian Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau celebrated his 56th birthday Saturday by "taking a breather," as an aide put it, at Harrington Lake Estate in the Gattineau Hills of Quebec. "He's just spending a restful weekend with his family," the aide said.

Jean Little, the 31-year-old blonde from Washington, N.C., who was acquitted in August of charges of murdering her white jailer, has sold the film rights to her life story, *Parade* magazine reports. Miss Little sold the rights to Hollywood producers like James and Sidney Beck, the magazine said. The producers have reportedly asked Cleo Tyson to star.

James Lynn, the figure-skating superstar, and Rick Salomon, a psychology graduate from New York, were married in Rockford, Ill., this weekend in a ceremony that she described as "small in feeling, very personal." Miss Lynn, whose real name is Janet Nowicki, is reportedly the highest-paid woman athlete in the world.

Hikoburo Kawamoto, 69, has the most handsome bald head in Japan and the title to prove it. He defeated 15 other bald men in a contest Sunday in Tokyo. "I felt very sad when I began losing my hair in my late twenties," Kawamoto, a building guard, said. "When I was about 45 I stopped worrying about it. Now I feel fine." Kawamoto "trained" for the contest by wearing a hat to keep his head from getting tanned. He shaved his temples—where he still has a little hair—each morning with an electric razor.

Actress Juliet Mills, 32, was married this weekend to Michael Milken, 27, a contractor, in the home of actor Beck Hudson in Los Angeles. Miss Mills, daughter of British actor John Mills and the older sister of actress Hayley



Janet Lynn... a wedd

Mills, was divorced from a writer Russell Aigist in July. "I was married to a man who was a writer," she said. "I was married to a man who was a writer."

Charles Colson, campaigning for prison reform, warned about prisoners in Bushnell, Fla., to expect to be accepted back society when they are released. "We are marked men," the former White House special counsel Sunday. "Society is not forgiving." Colson, who was released from prison in January, said he was "marked" for life.

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